INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 7068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXIV NO. 307 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

End This Charter Of Bondage

Jawaharlal Calls For Sanctions Against India Act

NO TRUCK WITH BARREN REFORMISM

Mass Action To Back Battle In Legislatures

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO WRECK FEDERATION

Link Between Our Freedom's Fight And Ferment In Europe And Far East

"The real object before us is to build up a powerful Joint-front of all the anti-imperialist forces in the country. The most urgent and vital need of India to-day is this United National Front of all forces ranged against Imperialism. The basis of it is anti-Imperialism and Independence. Its immediate demand is for a Constituent Assembly leading to a Democratic State where political power has been transferred to the mass of the people.

Thus Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru summed up the vital issues facing the Congress and urged National mobilisation to back the Constituent Assembly plan, as an alternative to this "new charter of bondage", in the course of his Presidential Address.

Explaining the immediate objective of the Congress, the President observed "We do not fight for Socialism in India to-day, for we have to go far before we can act in terms of Socialism. The Congress stands to-day for full democracy in India and fights for a Democratic State and not for Socialism."

Clarifying the Council entry programme and its implications, the President emphasised that Congressmen entered Legislature not to co-operate with the apparatus of British Imperialism, but to combat the Act and seek to end it, and to resist in every way the attempts of British Imperialism to strengthen its hold on India."

According to the President, acceptance of office was a negation of the policy of rejecting the Act, and he challenged the Pro-office section to demonstrate that office-acceptance was the way to non-co-operate with the Act and to end it.

Elucidating the Congress Programme of wrecking the Constitution, Panditji observed "our policy is to put an end to the Act and have a clean slate to write afresh. Thus our opposition to the Federal part of the constitution Act is not merely a theoretical one, but a vital matter which affects our freedom struggle and our future destiny."

In reply to critics who urged that the new constitution was fool-proof against wrecking tactics, Panditji observed "The constitution cannot be wrecked by action inside the Legislatures only. For that, mass action outside is necessary and that is why we must always remember that the essence of our Freedom struggle lies in mass organisation and mass action."

Pleading for international contacts, Punditji urged the survey of world events in proper perspective and showed the link between Spanish battles, Arab struggle and India's fight for freedom. Referring to the European crisis and war danger Jawaharlal concluded, "If war comes or other great crisis, India's attitude will make a difference. We hold the keys of success in our hands; if we but turn them rightly."

WE HOLD KEYS OF SUCCESS IN OUR HANDS

The following is the full text of the presidential address of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Faizpur session of the Congress:—

Comrades,

Eight and a half months ago I addressed you from this tribune, and now, at your bidding, I am here again. I am grateful to you for this repeated expression of your confidence, deeply sensible of the love and affection that have accompanied it, somewhat overburdened by this position of high honour and authority that you would have me occupy again, and yet I am fearful of this responsibility. Men and women who have to carry the burden of responsible positions in the world to-day, have a heavy and unenviable task and many are unable to cope with it. In India that task is as heavy as anywhere else and if the present is full of difficulty, the veil of the future hides perhaps vaster and more intricate problems. Is it surprising then

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 1.)

"THRICE-HONOURED"

Pledge To Have Only Village Sessions

MAHATMA ADDRESSES OPEN CONGRESS

FAIZPUR (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

The Congress session adjourned at 9 p.m. after passing six non-controversial resolutions relating to (1) Condolence, (2) Burma, (3) Natural Calamities, (4) World Peace Congress, (5) Excluded Areas and (6) War Danger.

The Congress also passed a resolution condemning the Government's 'Forward Policy" in N. W. F. P.

Mahatma's Address

Mahatma Gandhi attended the open session and addressed the Congress after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had delivered his presidential address. In the course of his speech Gandhiji asked the Congress to take a vow to hold all future Congress sessions in villages and emphasised that that was the only way of carrying the message of the Congress to the millions of Indian villages.

Pillars Of Swaraj

In conclusion Gandhiji stressed the importance of maintaining the contact established with villages during this session throughout the year and carrying out his programme of spinning, prohibition and removal of untouchability. Failure to do this, said Gandhiji, would result in India losing Swaraj.

The Congress resumes at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

TAKE THE WORDS OF AN OLD MAN

Mahatma Gandhi addressing the open session of the Congress said:—

"We want this contact with villagers to grow. It will be like the Kumbha Mela when lakhs of pilgrims gather. But this Kumbha will be important for it will not be confined to Hindus alone but will welcome Muslims, Sikhs, Parsees and others and all will join together to pray for Swaraj. Then you will decide how to achieve and fight the Government. Your Constituent Assembly can sit anywhere you like but the real Constituent Assembly will be in villages like Faizpur Swaraj cannot be achieved only by long talks. What I told you in 1920 is still there—Charkha, Hindu-Muslim unity, anti-drink programme and removal of untouchability. Take the words of an old man that if you cannot do all these you will never get Swaraj."—United Press Special.

(See Page 7.)

Congress Charter Of Peasants' Rights

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS FORMULATED

Working Committee Alarmed At Colliery Disasters

FAIZPUR (Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

The Working Committee passed the following resolution on Agrarian Programme:—

"The Congress at its last session, being fully conscious of the fact that the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry, called upon Provincial Congress Committees to make recommendations to enable the All-India Congress Committee to draw up an All-India Agrarian programme.

Regrettable Delay

Many Provincial Congress Congress Committees have not yet submitted their recommendations for such a programme. The Congress regrets this delay, but realises that the subject is a vast and intricate one requiring close study and investigation. It trusts that such Provincial Committees as have not reported so far, will take early steps to send in their recommendations.

Radical Changes Called For

The Congress is convinced that final resolution of this problem involves the removal of British imperialistic exploitation and radical change in the antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems. It feels, however, that the deepening crisis has made the burden on the peasantry an intolerable one and immediate relief is urgently called for.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME

Pending the framing of an All-India Agrarian Programme, therefore, the following steps are necessary:

(1) Rent and revenue should be readjusted, having regard to present conditions and where should be substantial reduction in both;

(2) Uneconomic holdings should be exempted from rent or and tax;

(3) Agricultural incomes should be assessed to income-tax, like all other incomes on a progressive scale subject to a prescribed minimum;

AWAY WITH LEVIES

(4) Canal and other irrigation rates should be substantially lowered;

(5) All feudal dues and levies and forced labour should be abolished and demands other than rent should be made illegal;

(6) Fixity of tenure with heritage rights should be provided for;

(7) An effort should be made to introduce co-operative farming;

MORATORIUM FOR DEBTS

(8) Crushing burden of rural debt should be removed. Special Tribunal should be appointed to enquiry into this and all debts which are unconscionable or beyond the capacity of peasants to pay, should be liquidated. Meanwhile a moratorium should be declared and steps be taken to provide credit facilities;

(9) Arrears of rent should be wiped out;

(10) Common lands should be provided and rights of people in tanks, wells, ponds, forests and the like recognised and no encroachment on these rights should be permitted;

(11) Arrears of rents be recoverable in the same manner as civil debts and not by ejectment;

RECOGNISE UNIONS.

(12) There should be statutory provision for securing a living wage and suitable working conditions for agricultural labours; (13 Peasants' Unions should be recognised."

The Congress Working Committee also passed the following resolutions:—

COLLIERY DISASTERS

The Congress notes with sorrow and alarm the frequent occurrence of accidents in the collieries of Bengal and Bihar resulting in every case in loss of numerous human lives, widespread misery among survivors and irreparable waste of great deal of India's mineral wealth.

In the opinion of the Congress such accidents are preventable and demonstrate the inefficiency of the State and utter incompetence of the owners and managers of these collieries and their indifference to human suffering.

It is necessary that effective measures be immediately undertaken by further legislation and stricter and more vigilant enforcement of the rules and regulations to prevent such accidents. Owners of collieries should be made liable to exemplary damages to be paid to the sufferers from such accidents and their heirs."

INDIANS OVERSEAS

"The Congress sends greetings to our fellow-countrymen overseas and its assurance of sympathy and help in their distressful condition and in the continuing deterioration in their status in the territories in which they have settled.

The Congress is ready and willing to take all action within its power to ameliorate their condition, but desires to point out that radical amelioration in their status must ultimately depend on the attainment by India of independence and power effectively to protect her nationals abroad."

EXHIBITION COLLECTION

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 27.

To-day's collection at the Exhibition totalled Rs. 5,000.—United Press Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—An Assistant Building Inspector for the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality on Rs. 50—5—70 per month. An experienced man holding a degree or diploma in Engineering should apply stating qualifications with copies of testimonials to the President, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality. Ghatkopar. (4578)

Wanted:—Immediately Engineers capable of estimating quantities of Reinforced Concrete and building work. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7497, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An Assistant Secretary for the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality on Rs. 50—5|2—75 per month. A Graduate with experience of Municipal work and having the Local Self Government Institute diploma and knowing Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials to the President, Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality Ghatkopar. (4579)

Wanted a clerk ripe with experience for the Ishwardas Chunilal Yogic Health Centre, Kaivalyadhama, Bombay 2. One knowing short-hand, typing and Gujrathi preferred. Apply immediately with testimonials, stating terms. (7499).

Wanted mofussil Branch Managers knowing English, Hindi and Gujarati experienced in Cotton, Seeds and Bullion forward business. Salary 50 p.m. Apply Manekial Chimanlal, 55, Apollo Street, Bombay No. 1. (7503).

Wanted— Experienced Managers and Operators for a Talkie Cinema and B.Com. Accountants and Typists (preferably Digamber Jains). Apply with testimonials and minimum salary acceptable to:—Box No. 7486, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Typist for a part-time service from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. able to correspond in English concerning business matters. Apply with full details to the Post Box No. 2094. (7488).

12. TO BE LET.

Extensive first floor premises in Tata Road, Girgaum, 6,000 square feet clear floor space, will let for long or short period, suitable School, or Offices and godown for Import Firm. Apply Box No. 4568, "Bombay Chronicle".

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let only for Gujarati Hindus at "Modi Building," Sandhurst Bridge, 4th floor, Flats of 3 rooms and 4 rooms for Rs. 80 and Rs. 105 respectively. (7483).

26. BOARDING HOUSES

The excellent and tasteful food of the SABARKANTHA BOARDING HOUSE will certainly satisfy you. A trial will convince. Behind Mambadevi Post. 7469.

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted Lorry, 1-1|2 ton excellent condition for delivering goods. Apply with particulars: Remco Soap Factory, Old Anjerwadi, Mazagaon, Bombay. (7476).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7475)

Students, who passed the Matriculation Examination, should utilise their time by passing Senior Cambridge Examination (July). Failed candidates also eligible. Oral or postal tuition. Prospectus from **S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London)**. Principal, Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (7490).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Capitalist wants partnership with promoters of any sort of radical movement of practical value Apply Box 7502, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loan arranged on property mortgage, hundi, motor, furniture, jewellery, gold, silver, policy and on personal security to Government in Bombay city only. Apply —or 'phone: 42669, Money Arranging Co., Girgaon, Bombay. (7504).

74 AGENTS WANTED.

Matter.—Wanted Experienced Agents to open depots in all Commercial Centres for sale of best Teas on pay varying from 100 to Rs. 250 plus Depot rent. Only influential hands capable of doing good business need apply:—Anglo-Burma Tea Co., Post Box 6, Madras. (7498).

Old established Madras Firm (Incorporated in England) desire appointment sole Selling Agents South India for Indian Mill producing Piece Goods, Cotton Yarns, Apply Box No. 4541, "Bombay Chronicle."

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Golden opportunity consult Prof. K. L. D. Raval Spiritualist Yogi Astrologer for worries, job, life events. Charges moderate. 'Phone 27359, Room 10, Imperial Hotel. Sita Ram Building, Cr. Market, Bombay. (7508)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale, Hire or on Long Lease— Up-to-date Studios of two units well equipped with Modern machineries and appliances of rare quality to be found in Indian Studios, Laboratory, etc., with well furnished spacious garden and Tank and two princely houses for rehearsal rooms and other blocks situated in Calcutta, is for sale, hire or on long lease. Apply to Box No. 4423, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Soya Beans sold Wholesale and Retail. B. M. Palekar, 168, Girgaum Road, Bombay. (7501).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of provisions, etc. to the Nurses' Mess at the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay for one year commencing from the 1st March, 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1937. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed as tenders for the supply of Provisions, etc. to the Nurses' Mess at the K. E. M. Hospital.

Forms of tender, specifications, etc. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tenders.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

Parel, Bombay.
18-12-1936. 4537

TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED either for the sale of or the lease of a Mechanically equipped Film Studio complete with Sound Trucks, Cameras, Moviellas, etc. Tenders or offers should be submitted to the undersigned at 10, Abbott Road, Lahore, on or before 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of February, 1937. Inspection of machinery can be arranged and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.
The Punjab Film Company, Ltd.,
(In Liquidation).
10, Abbott Road, Lahore.

(4580)

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.,
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Public Notices.

DRY ICE.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD., Mazagaon, BOMBAY, beg to advise their extensive clientele and all enquirers that the large plant installed by them in BOMBAY on the famous LINDESURTH process is now nearing completion and supplies will be available in January, 1937.

4350

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of the Trading Public is drawn to the continued breach of the provisions of Docks By-law No. 130, whereby motor lorries are constantly presented for admission to the Docks without conforming to the provisions of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules 1915 regarding overloading. NOTICE IS ACCORDINGLY HEREBY GIVEN that admission will be refused to all motor lorries which are presented for entry to the Docks and which do not conform to the provisions of such rules.

F. A. BORISSOW.
Manager.
4530

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts and securities belonging to the estate of TAJBHAI TYEBJI DHARIWALLA, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Ful Gully, Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SUGRABAI, wife of Fidahussein Kamrudin Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Aden, outside Bombay by her constituted attorney Peerbhoy Tyebji Dhariwalla, residing at Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 22nd day of December, 1936.
Messrs. DESAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(4566)

PLAZA
TO-NIGHT & DURING WEEK
6-30 & 10 P.M.
Greatest Music Drama of all Time!
SHOW BOAT
SHOW BOAT
A UNIVERSAL SUPER PICTURE

The Best Entertainment in the City
JANMA BHOOMI
NOW RUNNING IN 8TH WEEK
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Starring:—
DEVIKA RANI
Daily, 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON
Cinema, Dhobi Talao.
'Phone 22666.
Three Shows To-day: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Tollywood Studio's (Calcutta) Season's
SENSATIONAL SUPER PRODUCTION
BULBUL-E-IRAN
A powerful Hindi Talkie Drama full of love interest and delightful mirth, with
MASTER KHALIL
MISS MAHJABIN
and an all-star cast

THE EMPIRE
Daily, 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
TARZAN ESCAPES
with
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
THE GREATEST TARZAN PICTURE EVER FILMED
Flans open. 'Phone 20286.

COME and SEE
THE GREATEST FILM SO FAR PRODUCED
MUKHTAR FILM CO.'S
Prem-ki-Ag
Featuring:—
MUKHTAR BEGUM
BULBULE PUNJAB
AT
THE MINERVA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Daily, at 2-30, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY INTO SUICIDES

(Continued from Page 16.)

his disposal by the Reception Committee.

Acharya Kripalani moved the resolution on the B. N. R. Strike which was seconded by Pt. Pant.

Since there were two amendments the mover asked permission of the House to withdraw it for the present and to bring it up again later.

The House permitted him to do this.

ABSENCE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES.

Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant then moved a resolution on the Suppression of Civil Liberties.

He said stress had been laid on the absence of Civil Liberties in the country. Apart from fighting and making sacrifices for political independence, they had also to fight for small personal liberties. How long for instance did his hearers think they could sit there? Several laws had been passed since 1818, binding them down hand and foot. No legislature which considered itself self-respecting could tolerate these laws. They had become so accustomed to suppression of Civil Liberties that they were no longer sensitive enough to feel their absence. After the Rowlatt Act, others, much worse, had been passed. Though there was complete understanding between the Executive and Judiciary, still Government failed to bring people for open trial. British people seemed to think they had not only power to make laws but had the might, to intervene in personal affairs of their King. The Country's objective was Independence. There might be some people who might be opposed to this ideal of Complete Independence, but there could be none in the country who was opposed to the restoration of Civil Liberties.

ATTACK ON ELEMENTARY RIGHTS

Mr. M. S. Aney, seconding the resolution, spoke in Marathi and said he had been asked by the President, on his own accord, to speak in that language. He said there were certain elementary rights which every human being enjoyed. Even these had been suppressed. This suppression was increasing intensity. If Government had the slightest suspicion against anyone that man's liberty was in danger. For instance Mr. Vinayak Savarkar had been detained in Ratnagiri District, though he spoke and wrote only on non-political matters now.

INCLUDE STATES ALSO.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved an amendment, which he pointed out was only a verbal one. He thought it necesary

"that at some stage they must make it finally clear that whenever 'India' was mentioned it meant the whole of India including Indian States."

He, therefore, suggested the addition of the following words at the end "for the whole of India including Indian States."

Babu Sham Sunder wanted that mention should be made in the resolution of the ban on Congress Committees in Midnapur. He requested the mover to incorporate this in the resolution.

On Mr. S. Satyamurti's suggestion the clause was amended as follows: "Criminal Tribes Act was a menace to peaceful citizens and the Foreigners Act was also applied to political workers."

Prof. Indra seconded Mr. S. K. Patil's amendment and said: "Time and again Congress had declared Indian States were also included whenever it talked of India, but special mention of Indian States was necessary in this resolution, because in some other contexts British India alone was meant."

PANT CLARIFIES IMPLICATION

Pt. Pant, replying, congratulated Indian States on the able advocate they had in Mr. Patil.

The amendment, however, was unnecessary because they had already declared their object was to fight for Independence of India as a whole. As regards the other amendment about Midnapore that district was not the only place, where the situation was bad. There was the Frontier for instance, where it was equally bad. He urged the mover to withdraw his amendment.

Pandit Nehru before putting the amendment to vote said referring to Mr. Patil's amendment that all of them knew that Indian States were included in everything they said. Several delegates wanted that in that case the Chair might give a ruling that whenever the word "India" occurred it meant "the whole of India."

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya: Unfortunately the word "India" did not occur in the Congress Constitution at all. (Laughter).

Mr. Patil withdrew his amendment.

Babu Sham Sunder's amendment regarding Midnapore was put to vote and lost.

The original resolution was passed.

The resolution on Detenus was then moved from the Chair.

As a number of delegates wanted to move amendments the President asked Mr. Kripalani to move it formally before the House.

WHY TRY DETENUS AGAIN?

Replying to Mr. Satyamurti's suggestion that they should ask for bringing detenus to trial the Pandit declared that the sufferings that the detenus had undergone were more than would be justified by the most heinous of offences. After that how could they ask for trial? (Cheers).

Mr. Rajkumar Chakrawarti wanted that mention should be made of those people in Bengal under detention in homes and villages under various orders of restraint.

GOVT.'S POLICY CONDEMNED

The resolution as finally passed reads:

"The Congress records its emphatic condemnation of the policy of British Government in India in keeping thousands of Indians in detention for indefinite periods without charges or trial and holds that this policy has been resorted to with the object of paralysing the national movement of freedom.

"Congress voices the demand of the Indian people that persons, now in detention without charge or trial, be released forthwith and the various orders of restraint withdrawn.

GREETINGS TO DETENUS

"Congress sends its warm greetings and sympathy to the detenus, who have been suffering in silence and with brave endurance in the cause of India's freedom.

"The Congress has learnt with alarm and concern that three detenus in Bengal have committed suicide within the last four weeks. The Congress considers that the fact that such acts of suicide have taken place, is a significant indication that the conditions in which they are kept are intolerable and scandalous. Congress demands public enquiry into the causes, which led to said acts of suicide, as well as into the conditions in which the detenus are being kept.

"Congress sends its condolences to bereaved families of the three detenus.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

"Congress records its condemnation of action of Government in preventing any non-official and independent inquiry into the conditions in which detenus are kept like the one proposed by the Committee appointed by the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly.

ABOLISH ANADAMANS

"Congress condemns revival of the prison in Andamans, which has been abandoned as the result of its condemnation by the Committee appointed by Government. In the opinion of the Congress the conditions prevailing therein, particularly those relating to the interviews with prisoners, segregation and lack of facilities for intellectual entertainment of educated political prisoners are intolerable and transportation of political offenders to Andamans should be discontinued and those already transported should be brought back to India forthwith."

Babu Rajendra Prasad moved the resolution on non-participation in the Coronation.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj seconded it.

Mrs. Kamaladevi moved an amendment to delete 'imperialist' before "celebrations." She asked, was there a desire to draw a distinction between an 'imperialist' function on one side and functions that were private and were arranged probably by personal friends of King George VI on the other.

Mr. Benipuri seconding the amendment said the last clause relating to ill-will and discourtesy would confuse the masses. That clause was unnecessary.

Mr. Kameswarao supported the amendment.

SATYAMURTI APPEALS TO KAMALADEVI

Mr. Satyamurti opposed the amendments. He was certainly agreeable to the word "imperialist" to be deleted. Adjectives were not, however, always restrictive but discriptive. Deletion of the last clause relating to ill-will would be childish. No adult body could say we wanted to insult the King.

Continuing Mr. Satyamurti said it would have been another matter if the clause was not there, but having first put it in, they could not take it out at this stage with dignity.

DON'T MINCE WORDS

Prof. Indra said he was speaking on it because the Delhi Congress Committee would have to bear the brunt of working out

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

any decision they took. As regards dignity, if it was undignified to discuss it in the Subjects Committee it would be more undignified to discuss it in open session.

RAJEN BABU'S REPLY

Babu Rajendra Prasad replying to the debate said he accepted the deletion of "imperialist," but was unwilling to agree to the other part of the amendment.

It was not certain whether the King was coming to India but there was bound to be some function in India in connection with the Coronation in England. Some speakers had advocated the carrying on of country-wide propaganda. The resolution did not prevent such propaganda. Wisdom lay in being united in speech and strong in their action. Further the resolution was not against any individual but against the system.

Mrs. Kamaladevi's amendment was vote to vote and lost by 75 votes again 49.

The orginal resolution was passed. A. P. Special.

Digtized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Drugs Industry In India And Need For Legislation

President Of Pharmaceutical Association On Dangers Of Inferior Drugs

The following are extracts from Lt.-Colonel Chopra's Presidential Address at the Bengal Pharmaceutical Association:—

Though at the present time no oraganised and self-contained profession of pharmacy is in existence in India as in other civilised countries, during the last two years there has been unmistakeable evidence of an urge on the part of the association to improve the existing condition. The evidence produced before the Drugs Enquiry Committee regarding the character and quality of the work turned out by the profession as a whole in this country was far from being complementary as you are all well aware. The Committee, after careful consideration came to the conclusion that two things accounted for the regrettable state of affairs which existed:—Firstly the lack of educational qualification of those who took up the profession and secondly the absence of restrictive laws preventing the practice of the profession by unqualified persons These were the root of the evil. The Committee considered that if something could be done to effect improvement in these two directions, pharmacy as a profession would be lifted from deplorable condition in which it found itself and would be able to take its proper place by the side of the honourable and dignified profession of medicine in this country.

TRAINING OF THE PHARMACISTS

During the last few decades considerable changes have taken place in the practice of the profession of medicine. Knowledge of medicine has made enormous and rapid strides and this is reflected in the medical curriculum of the present day. The medical profession in India has tried to move with time and has embodied and incorporated much that is necessary to build up a generation of professional men equipped to carry on the modern teaching and practice in its various branches. That is the reason way the medical profession in this country has held its place. Unfortunately the same cannot be said about the profession of pharmacy. In order to build up a profession in the true sense of the word, the first and perhaps the most essential prerequisite is training of its members. Both 'medicine' and 'pharmacy' are professions which aim to serve the public and 'to serve well' should be the keynote of both. The profession of medicine has attempted to move, as far as possible with the changing conditions Profession of pharmacy has lagged behind, through no fault of its own perhaps That is the reason why it is in such a deplorable condition in India to-day. Pharmacy is intimately related to medicine and it may be said without contradiction that the practice of pharmacy is an integral part of the practice of medicine. One cannot make much headway without the other going ahead also. The present position is therefore untenable.

"PHARMACY AND DRUGS LAW."

Improvement in the standard of training and qualification will not be effective in the absence of restrictive laws controlling the exercise of the profession. If properly qualified pharmacist is not protected from charlatans, it is feared none will care to enter the profession seriously and face the unfair competition What is the present position with regard to this? Those of you who were present at the annual meeting two years ago will remember that I laid great stress on the fact that the legislature in this country has not passed any act dealing with pharmacy. The Indian Folsons Act, the Opium Act, and the Dangerous Drugs Act, only partially control the manufacture, sale, possession and import of certain drugs but have no relation to the practice of pharmacy They do not ensure that persons selling or keeping open shops for retailing, dispensing or compounding of poisons and narcotics should possess a competent knowledge of their business. In a few provinces chemists shops are obliged to employ qualified compounders for compounding, dispensing and selling drugs under provisions of the Municipal Acts, but in most of the provinces there are no regulations whatever. In those provinces where Municipal Acts are in existence provisions requiring the registration of shops for sale of drugs and prohibiting the practice of the profession by unqualified persons are included. In actual practice, however, the machinery to see that provisions of these acts are enforced is very inadequate and the actual state of affairs is not much better than provinces where there is no enactment.

THE DRUG INDUSTRY.

There is also no legislation to control the quality of drugs, the result is that the market in India is flooded with drugs and chemicals of defective strength and impure quality by unscrupulous traders and that potent remedies such as organo-metallic compounds sera and vaccines are being freely sold without their quality having ever been tested. It is well known that firms abroad manufacture cheap and inferior quality of drugs specially for the Indian market and are able to undersell the local manufacturers of drugs in this country. This dumping of inferior quality of drugs has its repercussion on the quality of drugs manufactured in India in that the quality is deteriorated to keep pace with the competitive rates of dumped goods. A class of manufacturers has arisen who make and sell inferior and sometimes absolutely inactive products. This substitution of genuine medicinal products by rubbish has now reached a very serious stage and is a source of grave danger to the country.

I consider that it is the duty of an association like this to press for the necessary legislation as this question is intimately connected with the question of the organisation of the profession of pharmacy in India.

DRUGS CONTROL LABORATORY

You are no doubt aware that the Government of India in consultation with the provincial governments have recently decided to open a Drug Control Laboratory at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health for the control of spurious drug traffic. This is the direct result of the recommendations set forth in the report of the Drugs Enquiry Committee. The establishment of this laboratory is bound to have a far reaching effect on the profession of pharmacy in general and the drug trade in particular. By creating an effective check on the spurious drug traffic which is glutting India at present, it will exert a wholesome effect on the profession. May I venture to suggest that the present time is the most opportune for putting your house in order and to come forward with all the help that the resources of your association can command to make the working of this unit a success. With a machinery for drug control in working order, one may confidently hope that the medical profession and the public will derive immense benefit. The Pharamaceutical profession trade and drug industry will be gainers to a very considerable extent.

PROGRESS OF ALKALI INDUSTRY

Other Countries Make Good Advance While India Has Only One Factory

(BY B. J. KAPASI.)

India is now becoming gradually an industrial rather than an agricultural country. It is progressing in home industries with the strenuous efforts of Indian industrialist and if Government adopts a policy of protection India will gain a good position in the business world within a short period. The most important industry in the world is of steel. India also has progressed in iron and steel industry. The second important industry is manufacture of Alkalis.

PROGRESS OF SODA INDUSTRY.

The Alkali industry of the world is generally of ancient origin and primitive methods were known to all countries including India, of satisfying their domestic needs of Soda from the natural deposits in plants and weeds, which yield soda by lixiviation But the mechanical development of this industry dates back only to the middle of the nineteenth century when actual processes were worked out first by Leblanc in France and then in Belgium by a German called Ernst Solway. After the invention of glass and soap, the demand for Alkali increased.

Soda works were soon founded in Paris, Rouen, etc., for glass making and at Marseilles and Alais for soap making. In 1814 the process (Leblanc) was started in England, and in 1823-24 at Liverpool. James Muspratt founded the large scale soda ash industry. It grew like wildfire and to-day exist in Great Britain alone about 40 small and large works at Widnes, St. Helenes, Runcorn, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The abolition of salt duty in England helped this development tremendously, which is a fact worth taking note of. In Germany the first works was built near Magdeburg about 1843, then Casel, Aachen and Rhine districts. In Austria the first works was erected in 1851 and then a large works in Aussig. In United States the Alkali industry developed late although to-day, U. S. A. heads the list of Soda Ash manufacturers because of the better processes and natural advantages and because electrolytic industry is much developed there due to cheap hydraulic power.

TWO MAIN PROCESSES.

The Leblanc process was never adopted in U.S.A. except at one place and there also in a modified form. It exported all its requirements from abroad mostly England till 1882. Since when the Solway method is so well developed that to-day America is procuring 9130 tons soda ash per day by this method only. U.S.A. is by far the largest producer of soda ash and caustic soda and the consumption per capita is the highest. Now Russia and Japan are also progressing in this industry by the latter method.

The most important countries which are now manufacturing soda ash on a substantial scale are England, Germany, U.S.A., Austria, France, Norway and now lately Russia and Japan by installing recently American machinery the plant of which runs on Solway system.

In India there is only one factory to produce Alkali.

MARBLE FIND ON FRONTIER

Advent Of An Important New Industry In N.W.F.P.

A detailed description of the important marble deposits of the North-West Frontier Province has recently been published in the Records of the Geological Survey of India. The report is the result of a recent examination by Dr. A. L. Coulson of the marble of the Mullagori country in the Khyber Agency and of the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district and is accompanied by numerous analyses. It directs attention to little known deposits of pure white statuary marble and banded marble.

The largest deposits of pure white statuary marble are at Shahidmena in the Mullagori country, where marble of great beauty and purity, translucent in thin plates, is at present being quarried and carted for dressing to a factory recently installed at Peshawar by the Director of Agriculture of the North-West Frontier Province. The geological structure of the marble at Shahidmena is somewhat obscure but it is thought that it forms part of a recumbent syncline, the beds dipping generally eastwards at varying angles under older schistose rocks which have been pushed above them.

BANDED MARBLE.

Pure white marble in lesser amount is available in the gorge of the Kambela Khwar near Lowaramena village, a few miles nearer Peshawar along the Mullagori road. Here also there are larger deposits of handsome banded marble, less pure than the white marble, which can be extracted easily from the gently dipping beds. The amount of recrystallisation on either side of the intrusive epidiorite dykes and sills in the Kambela Khwar seems to be less than at Shahidmena.

Pure white statuary marble occurs at Maneri in the Swabi tahsil of the Peshawar district of the Frontier Province, but Dr. Coulson thinks the amount is more restricted here than in the Mullagori country. However, handsome green and yellow serpentinous marbles occur in limited amount bordering epidiorite dykes, which, as in the Mullagori country, have been responsible for the conversion to marble of the grey Carboniferous limestone.

The pure white marble of the Mullagori country and of Swabi is a saccharoidal stone, translucent in thin masses and equal in appearnce to the Makrana marble of Jodhpur and Carrara marble. It has been worked successfully into translucent ornamental vases and vessels, plates, etc. and used on a small scale in Peshawar for flooring, fire-places, etc. Certain of the banded varieties of the Kambela Khwar form handsome stones for general building purposes, facing work, tiles, etc. and illimitable quantities seem available. The green and variously coloured serpentinous marbles of Maneri form very handsome stones that take a good polish and would be suitable for facing work and for aggregates in mosaic work.

CARE NECESSARY.

It is thought that for the best development of the marble industry in the North-West Frontier Province, it is advisable to develop simultaneously the Shahidmena, Kambela Khwar and Maneri deposits. Also every care should be taken to extract the less valuable, banded relatively impure marble at the same time as the pure white marble, which Dr. Coulson considers at all times will command a market. By doing so, large quantities of good quality, banded marble, suitable for tiles, facing work and general building purposes, which otherwise would be wasted, will be sold in addition to the statutory marble. There is no reason why the Frontier Province should import marble from other provinces of India.

ITALIAN RAILWAYS ELECTRIFIED

Important New Developments Speed Up Travel

The most important work now being carried on by the Italian Government is naturally the ensure electrification of the railways. Already many trunk lines as well as minor ones have been electrified and there is every reason to hope that by the end of 1938 every train in Italy will be run by electric traction.

The distance by train between Milan and Naples until quite recently requiring a long time to cover, now takes only a few hours. This is also due to the opening of the new tunnel between Florence and Bologna that brought the two cities so close together that the distance between them is covered in about an hour. From Bologna to Florence, Rome and Naples, trains are run by electricity, but the considerable time thus gained does not represent a final accomplishment.

Electric streamlined trains with 150 kilowatt engines and accommodation for the 94 passengers, who will have sleeping and dining cars at their disposal, will shortly be commissioned.

SPEEDING UP TRAVEL

The new trains will be run between Bologna and Naples on the great line crossing the Apennines, all the way from Florence to Rome and Formia, which has been electrified from end to end; while similar ones with naphta oil engines will be run on the Turin-Milan-Venice and the Milan-Piacenza-Bologna lines in connection with the electric trains. As a result the distance between Bologna and Naples will be covered in at least one hour and 40 minutes less time than heretofore. It is needless to point out that by shortening the time taken for railway journeys, the Fascist Government in a few years accomplished what other countries have been trying to do and the present improvements prelude to others in the near future. At present while an ordinary train takes 7 hours 50 minutes to cover the distance from Bologna to Naples, the new electric trains take only 6 hours 10 minutes including a 5-minute stop at Florence and a similar one at Rome, which means that 53 minutes are taken from Bologna to Florence, 3 hours 14 minutes from Florence to Rome and only 1 hour and 53 minutes from Rome to Naples.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

Printing Industry To Be Represented In Exhibition

The Management of the Indian Industries Fair have arranged to have stalls to represent the best work done in printing, litho, bookbinding and block making. They have moreover, arranged that Indian-made materials that help the printing industry should also have a place in the exhibition that is to be held at the end of the month in Bombay.

For this purpose the types made in India as well as whatever small machines that are made in India will be exhibited in the Fair.

Calendars nowadays play an important role in our daily life. Until now all the high grade and coloured calendars were imported from abroad, whereas recently one calendar printing has made some advance in this country. Indian-made calendars are replacing very great percentage of imported calendars

Hence, the best work done in calendar printing represented at one central place in the Fair will show how much Indian patronage can achieve even in such a direction

Some Problems Of The Soap Industry

Government Urged To Make A Law For Standardization

Under the auspices of the Technological Association University of Bombay, Bombay, Dr. N. N. Godbole of the Benares Hindu University, Benares delivered an interesting lecture on "Some problems of Soap manufacture in India" recently.

At the outset, Dr. Godbole gave the general composition and the process of manufacture of the ordinary soaps. The two main types of soaps were (1) Washing soaps and (2) Toilet Soaps which could be prepared by (1) Cold process (2) Semi-boiled soap process or Salted Soap process. In our country, the speaker said, there was no standardisation of the quality of soaps. Soaps of any fatty acid or alkali content along with various adulterants in some cases were pushed in the market and there was no legislation in India to stop this influx. He urged the necessity of an early legislation in this matter so that a number of spurious soaps which were at present flooding the Indian market would be prevented from doing so.

TOILET SOAP

Describing a satisfactory toilet soap the speaker said that such a soap should be a perfectly neutral soap with 8 to 12 per cent of water and must not be rancid. The latherine and washing properties of soaps should also be taken into consideration. Some of the cheap varieties of Indian soaps contained a large amount of adulterants, e.g. wheat flour china clay, soda ash, etc. which degraded the quality of the soap

The use of vegetable oils for the manufacture of soaps got a fillip in India due to public objection to the use of animal fat or tallow Thus a large number of oils like coconut ground nut, mohowa, cocum cotton seeds, chalmogura etc. were being used for this purpose. The rancidity in soaps was mainly due to oxidation of the unsaponifiable matter in the oils.

OIL HYDROGENATION

The speaker then referred to the hydrogenation of oils which was a growing industry in India and said that these hydrogenated oils can be very conveniently used for the manufacture of soaps but the lathering property of such soaps in contrast to the soaps from tallows was very poor and so the amount of such oils must be restricted to 20 per cent. in soaps. Even the I. N. S. factor of Webb did not explain this poor lathering property of such soaps. According to the speaker this factor was not a reliable test for the use of any oils

Sweating of soaps in the rainy season was one of the problems of the Indian soap manufacturer and this phenomenon was observed only in the Indian climate Soap manufacturers in other countries were not faced with this problem. In India the soaps collected (sweated) water on the surface on keeping. Dr Godbole was of the opinion that this sweating of soaps was due to the absorption of moisture from air by the sodium salts of the fatty acids. According to the experiments carried out under him he found that all sodium salts of the fatty acids from C 6 to C 24 absorbed moisture in direct proportion to the humidity of air. Some of the Physical Chemists were of the opinion that the property of 'Syneresis' was responsible for the sweating but the speaker thought that syneresis did not explain the increase in weight of the soaps on keeping.

STANDARDIZATION URGED

Concluding the speaker hoped that the Chemical institutions in India would investigate the various problems of soaps and other industries in India both from academic and commercial standpoints.

A number of questions were then put to the lecturer and an interesting discussion followed The President in his concluding remarks strongly urged the need of legislation regarding the standardisation of quality of various pharmaceutical and chemical products that were being imported as well as being manufactured in this country and hoped that the Government of India would soon take up this problem.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and the speaker the meeting terminated.

MEDICOS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Solution Lies In Development Of Industries

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, December 26.

The Medical Conference, dealing with the measures to reduce unemployment, the President, held that the future of the majority of the coming generation of the medical men lay not in the urban but in the rural areas. Further, there was considerable scope for employment in the development of industries for the manufacture of simple chemicals.

The medical schools, he held, needed considerable improvement as regards equipment and teaching staff He urged the need for the expansion of the Advanced Post Graduate training in various branches of medicine in our own universities.

The Indian Medical Act is by no means perfect, and needed to be considerably amended so as to satisfy the Indian Medical profession. Immediate legislation should be passed, prohibiting the importation of doubtful and harmful products Finally, bogus medical degrees should be suppressed.

He had highest respect for indigenous medicines, but held that they should be adapted to the modern conditions

Prominent delegates included Mrs. How Martin, pioneer of the Birth Control Movement and Captain James, T.B. expert.

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CUTCH

State Buying A 'Plane For Regular Traffic

BARODA, Dec 26.

It is reported that the Cutch State is going to extend its electricity scheme and the towns of Mandvi, Anjar and Mudra will be provided with electricity in the near future

Arrangements are almost complete for regular air service between Bombay and Cutch. It is learnt that the Cutch State is going to buy one aeroplane and one steamer. There is every hope of increasing industrial activity in Cutch State.—United Press.

A visit to our Stall No. 40 in TILAKNAGAR FAIZPUR, will provide you with an Opportunity to study our Unique Schemes that ensure Complete Economic Independence.

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

is a condition, which every country, every individual, particularly every ambitious, self respecting, forward looking young man strives to avoid

SUCCESS in these efforts—depends on the choice of the right path.

WARDEN has already put hundreds of Young men on the PATH TO COMPLETE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE through its most liberal and highly remunerative Agency Contracts. Warden invites you to examine them. Please write to:—

The WARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED. INCORPORATED IN INDIA

The WARDEN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: (P.O. Box No. 85) AHMEDABAD.

Bombay: Poona: Madras: Calcutta.

Tarrant Saves Side From Disaster

BANNERJI WORKS HAVOC WITH LEATHER

Hindus Gain Lead Of 44 Runs In First Innings

BOMBAY, SUNDAY.

Resuming their overnight's first innings in the Quadrangular Finals against Hindus, the European Eleven met with rapid loss of 6 wickets for less than 150 runs.

Bannerji was in top form and it was only due to the efforts of Tarrant, that the rot that began early with the resumption of the day's play was checked. Tarrant made 78 runs, the highest score of the European side, who closed their first innings at 248.

Commencing their second innings at 3-45 p.m. the Hindus were unlucky in losing Hindlekar, one of their opening batsmen, early.

When the stumps were drawn for the day, Hindus had made 46 runs for two wickets.

Before the biggest holiday crowd ever seen at a sports event at Bombay, the finals of the Bombay Quadrangular Cricket tournament between the Hindus and Europeans, entered the second day when Summerhayes and Greer, the Europeans' over-night not-outs, resumed their innings this morning.

Amar Singh and Bannerji opened the Hindu attack and after bowling only two overs, the former was replaced by Godambe from the Gymkhana end and the overnight total of 19 soon reached to 30.

SUMMERHAYES DISMISSED

At 32, Summerhayes, the century-batsman of the Europeans, was dismissed by Bannerji, when he had hardly added 5 runs to his overnight total of 9. He was smartly caught behind the wicket by Hindlekar. (32—1—14).

Scaife joined Greer but Bannerji, who was looking very fresh this morning, did not let him stay long at the wickets, dismissing him for a duck in the same over. Scaife, in trying to hook Bannerji was caught in the slips by Godambe. The Europeans thus lost their second wicket immediately after the first with no addition to the score. (32—2—0).

Bromley, the European left-hander came in to join Greer after the fall of this wicket. "Come on! Bannerji!" shouted the Hindu enthusiasts, and Bannerji apparently inspired by the quick capture of two wickets, started with ever increasing speed. Bromley hit Bannerji to the boundary on the cut to register 40, followed it up with a two and then for another four on the leg. With another single after this off Amar Singh, returned to the attack at 49. Fifty was sent up after the innings had lasted for 70 minutes.

Jai, the Hindu captain, had brought about a double change as Amar Nath replaced Bannerji from the Bori Bunder end, Bromley driving him straight for a four, followed by a leg-glance for another four to put up 60. After this Greer hit Amar Singh to the Parsi Gymkhana tent and in the next over, Bromley skied a ball off Amarnath but it was far beyond the reach of the fielder; otherwise a wicket should have resulted with this.

AMARNATH'S VICTIM.

Amarnath was determined to take a wicket and soon had his victim in Greer who gave an easy catch in Amar Singh's hands on the leg the two Amars disposing off this wicket when the total was 68 and Greer had made 23 in 85 minutes' stay at the crease. (68—3—23).

SKIPPER CAUGHT OUT.

Longfield, the European Captain, now joined Bromley, and opened his account with a four off Amarnath to telegraph 70, which was increased to 80 in no time with another boundary from Bromley's bat off Amar Singh. It was Bromley again who hit a beautiful leg glance boundary this time off Amarnath. It was now Amar Singh's turn to take a wicket and he did so to send back, Longfield, the European skipper, who was caught and bowled by Amar Singh. Amar Singh used only one hand to bring about this fine catch without any effort. (89—4—5).

POOR SCORE.

Van der Gucht filled this vacancy to join Bromley and Jai, the Hindu leader, put on Bannerji again from the Bori Bunder end in place of Amarnath. This change brought immediate effect as Bannerji, who was bowling in a deadly form to-day, sent out Van der Gucht, for a duck, he being caught in the slips by Godambe. (91—5—0). Half the European side was back in the pavilion for a paltry total of 91.

BROMLEY'S BRILLIANT SCORE.

The vacancy was filled by Hopkins who joined Bromley. The latter was playing brilliant cricket and seemed to be digging in for the day. Bromley pulled Bannerji for a four, followed by a sixer to register the first 100, and reaching his individual 50 in 65 minutes. His principal strokes were 8 fours and one sixer.

"Well done! Bannerji," shouted the crowd, when he had his next victim, sending out Bromley who was caught at second slip by Amar Singh, after adding another six runs to his 50. Bannerji deserves great credit for his splendid success with the ball. (108—6—56).

Frank Tarrant, the famous Australian veteran player now joined Hopkins at the fall of Bromley's wicket.

VETERAN ON THE CREASE.

A double change in the Hindu attack was made at 110, when Amarnath and Divekar, replaced Bannerji and Amar Singh respectively. Tarrant pulled Divekar to the tents and with some more twos and singles, the score-board now read 120. Despite his age, the old man (Tarrant) was playing quite confidently though he had some difficulty in running between the wickets. Hopkins should have been out at this time but for Hindlekar, who lost his balance and dropped him behind the wickets. The veteran player, Tarrant, now

L. Amarnath who made the highest score of 74 in the Quadrangular Finals for the Hindu side in their first innings

lifting Amarnath to the boundary sent up 130 on the board. Bhagwan Dass was in possession of the ball and seeing Tarrant running very slowly towards his end in attempting to hit the wickets to make him run out, hit the old man on the back. Tarrant, pretending to take a run made Merchant hit the wickets, who failed in his mark and the ball rolled on to the boundary yielding 5 runs for this trick of the old man.

Jai, the Hindu Captain, now switched on his double-fast attack again, Bannerji and Amar Singh returning to attack. This pair continued playing steadily and with a boundary which came from Hopkins' bat off Bannerji 140 was registered. Runs went on coming slowly at this stage and Tarrant pulled Amarsingh for a four to send up the first 150 when the innings had lasted for 175 minutes.

The Europeans had made 153 for 6 wickets, Tarrant and Hopkins being together with 25 and 18 respectively, when the players retired to the pavilion for lunch.

GODAMBE DROPS TARRANT

After lunch crowd numbered about 25,000 when Tarrant and Hopkins continued their innings facing the bowling of Bannerji and Amarsingh. 'Grand-father' Tarrant, who was looking fresh after having his little lunch, hit two consecutive boundaries off Bannerji, the first on the cut, the second a straight drive, and the board now showed 160. Hundred sixty was soon raised to 170, with occasional singles. To the mortification of the Hindu enthusiasts Godambe now dropped Tarrant at square-leg. This might cost the Hindus a great deal.

L. P. Jai, the Hindu Captain, now brought about the first change in his attack after resumption, when Amarnath replaced Bannerji from the Bori Bunder end.

Tarrant evidently encouraged by getting a 'life' at this stage, was batting very well and soon after straight drove Amarsingh to the screen for a four, which was followed by a single through the slips to send up 180.

Vinoo Mankad now replaced Amar Nath to bowl from the Bori Bunder end.

Amidst roaring cheers, the old man, Tarrant, reached his individual 50 which included 6 fours in 90 minutes' stay at the wickets. Divekar returned the attack at 190.

SCORE REACHES 200.

"Great game, good old Tarrant"! shouted the European enthusiasts, when they saw him hitting two consecutive boundaries off Vinoo Mankad to register 200 on the board, while he reached his individual 60.

Amar Singh was now bowling from the Gymkhana end with the new ball after the 200 runs had been scored. But Tarrant did not spare him. He hit two boundaries in this over and the total was increased to 210 while Tarrant was now in his seventies.

CENTURY PARTNERSHIP.

Godambe was given another chance to bowl in Vinoo Mankad's place. This partnership between Tarrant and Hopkins had contributed 100 runs by now and they were still going strong. The Hindu fielding had also slackened down to a considerable extent and another cut for four from Tarrant's bat off Amar Singh, the board now read 220.

TARRANT CAUGHT.

Tarrant, was now out caught in the slips by Divekar off Godambe who must be congratulated for taking this wicket and breaking this prolific partnership which contributed 117 runs. Tarrant played a great game, but for which there should have been an entirely different story to tell. He contributed an invaluable 78 in 115 minute's stay at the wickets his principal strokes being 11 fours. He entertained the crowd with his remarkable display of brilliant and confident batting. (225—7—78).

Larwood and Hopkins now got associated while Jai again switched on Bannerji, his fast bowler, who met with great success with the ball before lunch, from the Bori Bunder end, Godambe crossing over to take the ball from Amar Singh.

BOWLING TACTICS.

The Hindu Captain seemed to be bringing in changes in his attack at the proper time. The above change soon resulted in another wicket, when Godambe dismissed Larwood who was caught at first slip by Amar Singh after scoring only 2 runs, the total score being 228.

At 228, Murray joined Hopkins. Amar Nath now relieved Bannerji and succeeded in sending out Murray for 2.

Hindlekar cleverly stumped Murray off Amar Nath as the batsman stepped out for a forward stop. (230-9-2).

Bradshaw, the Europeans' last man, now joined Hopkins. It was Amar Nath again who clean bowled Hopkins after he had made 47 runs. (248-10-47).

The Europeans' first innings came to a close at 25 minutes past three, with the total being at 248, thereby giving the Hindus a lead of 44 runs in the first innings.

Hindu's Second Innings

At 3-45 p.m. Jai, the Hindu skipper, sent in Merchant and Hindlekar, India's Test opening pair, to open the Hindus' second innings, while Larwood and Murray took charge of the European attack.

In his usual style, Merchant opened his account by pulling Larwood to the boundary. The Hindus' first wicket fell right in the beginning when Hindlekar was out l.b.w. to Larwood in the third over from the start (7-1-1). This was rather a bad beginning.

At tea-time the Hindus had made 9 for 1 wicket. Merchant and Vinoo Mankad being together with 6 and 0 respectively.

After tea interval play started punctually at 4-15 p.m. when Merchant and Vinoo Mankad resumed their innings, facing the bowling of Murray and Larwood.

The first 10 was now up, with Merchant's leg-glances and cuts for singles and twos. After a few more singles and with another leg-glance for two by Merchant, it reached 20.

The first change in European bowling was made at this time, Longfield himself taking over the Gymkhana end from Murray. Merchant again straight drove Longfield to the pavilion for a four and 30 was put on the board.

There were cheers when Larwood was replaced by Frank Tarrant at the Bori Bunder end. Mankad hit him straight on to the screen, following it up with a cut for two in the next over off Longfield. With Merchant's forward stop for one off Tarant, 40 was sent up.

MANKAD CLEAN BOWLED

Longfield now gave the ball to Bromley, this change brought immediate effect as Mankad was clean bowled by Bromley on his second ball for 16. (41-2-16).

Bhagwan Dass came on the crease and joined Merchant. Longfield crossed over to bowl from the opposite end, relieving the veteran Australian. Bradshaw took over the Bori Bunder end from his Captain and bowled the last over of the day.

The Hindus had scored 46 for the loss of two wickets, Merchant and Bhagwan Dass not out with 21 and 0 respectively when the stumps were drawn this evening.

Scores:—

EUROPEANS (1ST INNINGS.)

R. C. Summerhayes, c Hindlekar, b Bannerji	14
B. R. T. Greer, c Amarsingh, b Amarnath	23
J. Scaife, c Godambe, b Bannerji	0
E. Bromley, c Amarsingh, b Bannerji	56
T. C. Longfield, c and b Amarsingh	5
F. A. Tarrant, c Divekar, b Godambe	78
R. G. Hopkins, b Amarnath	47
H. Larwood, c Amar Singh, b Godambe	2
H. L. Murray, st. Hindlekar, b Amarnath	2
Van der Gucht, c Godambe, b Bannerji	0
Bradshaw (not out)	5
Extras	16
Total	248

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amar Singh	31	9	72	1
Bannerji	22	4	73	4
Amarnath	14.3	3	39	3
Godambe	11	3	18	2
Divekar	5	0	12	0
Mankad	3	0	18	0

HINDUS (2ND INNINGS)

D. D. Hindlekar, l.b.w. b Larwood	1
Vinoo Mankad, b Bromley	16
V. M. Merchant, batting	21
Bhagwan Dass, batting	0
Extras	8
Total (for 2 wkts.)	46

HYDERABAD FOR FINAL

Beat C. P. And Berars By 8 Wickets In Inter-Provincial Tournament

(From Our Correspondent).

SECUDERABAD (Dn.): Dec. 26.

The Inter-Provincial match between Hyderabad and the Central Provinces and Berar resulted in a win for the former by 8 wickets and they qualified to play the finals in the Southern Zone Cricket Tournament against the Madras XI at Madras on the 16th, 17th and 18th of January next.

Resuming their first innings this morning the Hyderabad scored 190 runs, the chief scorers being S. M. Hussain 36; S. M. Hadi (not out 47). Sarvate bowling for the visiting team had the best analysis taking 5 wickets for 33 runs.

The visitors collapsed in their second innings for a total of 104: Asadullah being responsible for this destruction, annexing 6 wickets for 51.

Hyderabad scored the required 65 runs after losing two wickets and won the match.

Scores:—

C. P. & BERARS (1st Innings) 150

HYDERABAD: (1ST INNINGS).

Venkatswami, c Jaivant, b Chitnavis	4
Mache, b Chitnavis	27
Asadullah, c Jaivant, b Sarwate	23
Aibara, c T. S. Naidu, b Sarwate	5
Mehta, st. Jaivant, b Sarwate	0
S. M. Hussain, c Hiralal, b Z. Ahmad	36
Vajubha, b Sane	14
S. M. Hadi, not out	47
Ibrahim Khan, l.b.w., b Z. Ahmad	15
Dayanand, c Jaivant, b Sarvate	15
Riazul Haq, st. Jaivant, b Sarvate	2
Extras	2
Total	190

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Sane 1 for 58; Zahoor Ahmad 2|21; Laghate 0|8; Chitnavis 2|68; Sarvate 5|33.

C.P. & BERARS (2ND INNINGS).

Srivastava, b Ibrahim Khan	4
Frazer, st. Machi, b Asadullah	18
Sarvate, b Mehta	1
T. S. Naidu, l.b.w., b Vajubha	4
S. J. Naidu, c & b Asadullah	7
Jaivant, c Vajubha, b Asadullah	16
Hiralal, c Aibara, b Asadullah	6
Zahoor Ahmad, b Vajubha	12
Laghate, c Hadi, b Asadullah	22
Sane, l.b.w. (N), b Asadullah	9
Chitnavis, (not out)	0
Extras	5
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Ibrahim Khan 1 for 11; Mehta 1|6; Vajubha 2|22; Riazul Haq 0|9 and Asadullah 6|51.

HYDERABAD: (2ND INNINGS).

Mache, st. Jaivant, b Sarvate	31
Venkatswami, l.b.w., b Zahoor Ahmad	11
Asadullah, not out	8
Aibara, not out	17
Extras	1
Total (for 2 wkts.)	68

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Sane 0 for 12, Chitnavis 0|17; Zahoor Ahmad 1|23 and Sarvate 1 for 15.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

TRANSMISSION 3.

GSF 21.47 Mc/s (13.96 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

7-30 p.m.: Big Ben, New Dance Records. 8-0 p.m.: A Ballad Concert. 8-30 p.m.: "Festival of Food." 9-0 p.m.: A Cinema Organ Recital. 9-30 p.m.: A Sonata Recital. 10-0 p.m.: The News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m.: Viennese Waltzes.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

11-30 a.m.: Selection of Indian Music. (Columbia Records.) 12-0 noon. Quadrangular Cricket. (Relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana Grounds). 1-0 p.m.: Available Market Rates, European Recorded Programme. (Brunswick, Decca Records). 4-0 p.m.: Quadrangular Cricket (Relayed from the Bombay Gymkhana Grounds). 5-15 p.m.: A Variety Programme. By the VUB Indian Artistes. 6-15 p.m. Talk (Hindi): "Sensible Mothers' Problem." By a Doctor. 6-30 p.m.: A Recital of Konkani Songs. By D. D. Dinel. "Sezarchem Guddos Juana." 'Bobbat Martam Osso." "Ulass Goa Xarar." "Burgeanc Khelloitam." 'Chintnam Pois Zatat Cantaran." 7-15 p.m.: Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. By Pandit Lakshmanrao Oghale. 7-30 p.m.: Light Classical Music. By S. K. Joshi of Satara. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 8-30 p.m.: Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m.: Doodvali-No Davo. A Gujerati musical play. Written and produced by J. G. Soma'a. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 9-30 p.m.: Talk (English): 'For Your Bookshelf." By "Bookman." 9-45 p.m.: The News. 10-0 p.m.: A Popular Concert. By The Art Players.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 822 kc/s.

8 a.m.: Indian Music. (Recorded). 9 a.m.: Talk (Hindustani): "Stories from Indian History" No. 17. Hemu Baqal. By Prof. Abdur Rashid. 9-15 a.m. AIR Orchestra C. Abhiri. (With an introduction of the ragni). 9-30 a.m.: Madan Lal of Ujjain. "Paniyan na ja.' Thumri Gandhari Todi. "Wanin jao jage jahan ratiyan." Thumri Bhairvin. 9-50 a.m.: Sadiq Ali Khan of Multan. "Ae kisan more ohubh dia." Knayal Jogiya. "Na surat kahin shadman ki dekhi "Bahut sair duniya-i-fani ki dekhi." (Hasrat). "Achha hai pas agar koi ghamkahr bhi nahin. "Ab mera hal laiq izhar bhi nahin." (Jigar.) 10-15 a.m.: P. K. Sundaram. On Violin. South Indian Tunes. 12-30 p.m.: AIR Orchestra C. Surdasi Malhar. (With an introduction of the ragni). 12-45 p.m. Madan Lal of Ujjain "Ya re bhaunra dur." Thumri Shudh Sarangi "Lage to se nain." Thumri Pilu. 1-5 p.m.: P. K. Sundaram. On Violin. South Indian Tunes. 1-20 p.m.: Sadiq Ali Khan of Multan. 'Dekh sakte nahin is bazm men aghyar mujhe. "Le chalii hai kahan hasrat-i-didar mujhe". (Dagh). 1-30 p.m.: "Miscellaneous" (A Recorded Programme). 5-0 p.m.: 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 p.m.: 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m.: AIR Orchestra. Reva. (With an introduction of the ragni). 5-35 p.m.: Madan Lal of Ujjain. "Ab gun na kijiye." Khayal Aiman. "Rat se ae." Khayal Puriya. "Banse wale ko jane na dungi. Bhajan. 6-5 p.m.: Sadiq Ali Khan 'Dard ban kar fugan na ho jae. "Yeh zamin asman na ho jae." (Jiggar.) "Giriftar-i-mahabat hun asir-i-dam-i-ulfat hun, "Main ruswa-i-jahan-i-arzu hun yaani Hasrat hun." (Hasrat) 6-23 p.m.; Gat Bhopali On Sitar, Violin and Tabla. 6-30 p.m.: 'For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 p.m.: P. K. Sundaram On Violin. South Indian Tunes. 7-50 p.m.: "Lala" (A Chorus) By AIR Artists. 8-0 p.m.: Talk (Hindustani): 'Urdu Books of the Month." By Prof. Mirza Mohammad Said. 8-15 p.m.: AIR Orchestra B. Desh. 8-25 p.m.: Sadiq Ali Khan of Multan. Multani Kafis. 8-45 p.m.: Kumari Shakti Devi (Amateur) Vocal. 9-5 p.m.: Chamber Music. (Indian). 9-15 p.m 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m.: Time Signal. 2nd News and Weather Report (English); 9-45 p.m.: Talk (English): "Man vs. Microbe" No. 6. The History of man's fight against disease: Good Health as a Barrier to Bacteria. By Dr. D. N. Maitra. 10-0 p.m.: A Studio Concert. Hubert Madge, Violin. A. Pinto. Cello. Elizabeth Coyne. Mezzo-Soprano.

THE BOMBAY PROVIDENT & G. A. Co., Ltd., 340A, Girgaum Road, BOMBAY, 2.

The Safest And Cheapest Office for Life Insurance for the Middle & Poor classes.

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Monthly Premium: Rs. 2, 1 & Annas Eight.

WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DO NERVOUSNESS AND CONSTIPATION KEEP MY BOYS IN THIS RUNDOWN CONDITION?
THEIR CAUSE IS DEEPER. THEY CRAVE A PRECIOUS ELEMENT NATURE STORES IN QUAKER OATS!
LET ME EXPLAIN-
I HAPPEN TO BE ON THE STAFF OF OUR CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. WE CONDUCTED A MOST AMAZING EXPERIMENT. IT APPLIES TO YOUR BOYS TOO.
WE DIVIDED CHILDREN INTO TWO GROUPS. ONE GROUP GOT THE ORDINARY DIET. THE OTHER WAS GIVEN A DAILY SUPPLY OF OATMEAL VITAMIN - THE PRECIOUS NERVE-NOURISHING VITAMIN B SO ABUNDANT IN QUAKER OATS.
WHAT A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE QUAKER OATS MADE. AT THE END OF OUR TEST THE VITAMIN B CHILDREN WERE 100% BETTER OFF. APPETITES WERE SPLENDID— IRRITABILITY WAS GONE-CONSTIPATION ABSENT.
THAT'S WHY I'M PRESCRIBING A DAILY DIET OF QUAKER OATS FOR YOU. EVERYONE OF US, YOUNG AND OLD, MUST HAVE NERVE-NOURISHING VITAMIN B EVERY DAY BECAUSE WE CAN'T STORE IT IN OUR BODIES.
THE BOYS ARE DIFFERENT CHILDREN NOW!
BE SURE YOU GET QUAKER OATS SO RICHLY ENDOWED WITH THE Nerve-nourishing Vitamin B
To fight nervousness, constipation, poor appetite and rundown condition, Nature stores the precious nerve-nourishing Vitamin B in the oat grain. From the very beginning, plump, full-bodied Quaker Oats is carefully guarded, so that all the precious nerve-nourishing Vitamin B, plus all the vital blood-building minerals are retained for your benefit.
That's why Quaker Oats is so good for you. To nourish health — to combat constipation, eat it daily.
EXPERTS SELECT QUAKER OATS FOR DIONNE QUINTS
With the whole world of food science to guide them, experts in charge of these little wards of H. M. The King, put them on Quaker Oats even before their first birthday.
Made from plump Dominion grain.
50% richer in muscle-building value.
QUAKER
Now available in Quick-Cooking form — Cooks in 2½ minutes.
QUAKER OATS
Gives you the Vitality to keep you fit

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 15, 1993.
Muslim: Shavval 13, 1355.
Parsi: Tir 24, 1306.
Hightide: 0-01; 11-49.
Lowtide: 6-16; 17-52.
Sunrise: 7h. 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 10m.

Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presiding, University Convocation Hall, 9-45 a.m.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Bombay Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

All-India Veterinary Conference, opening of ninth session by Mr. F. Ware, Veterinary College, Parel, 3 p.m.

Tuesday, December 29.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Final: Bombay Gymkhana ground, 10-30 a.m.

Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference, University Convocation Hall, 9-15 a.m.

All-India Veterinary Conference, Veterinary College, Parel, 10 a.m.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE

The ninth session of the All-India Veterinary Conference will be held to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of the Director of the Institute and the inauguration function of the golden jubilee of the college will be performed by Lord Brabourne, on Wednesday, Dec. 30 at 4-15 p.m.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR FARE
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The popular comedienne
CICELY COURTNEIDGE
In her latest hit
"EVERYBODY DANCE"
with new songs, new dances, new comedy.

THE CAPITOL
Direct from OPERA MILANO after a successful tour in Australia and South Africa—
GONSALEZ GRAND OPERA COMPANY
15 PRINCIPALS!
56 TALENTED ARTISTES!
Programme
Monday, 28th (10 p.m.) CARMEN
Tuesday, 29th (10 p.m.) CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & PAGLIACCI
Wednesday, 30th (10 p.m.) MADAME BUTTERFLY
Thursday, 31st (6 p.m.) CARMEN
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2.
Plans Open at the Theatre

TO GIVE YOUR SON A GOOD START

Provide him with an Educational Policy of the
NEW ASIATIC
For further particulars write to:—
THE NEW ASIATIC LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Managing Agents:
BIRLA BROS. LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—On the stage Italian Grand Opera Co. "Carmen" at 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Everybody Dance". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shokh Dilruba." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Captain Blood." Daily at 5-15 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manmohan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Awakening". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Prem-ki-Ag." Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Big Broadcast of 1937." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Show Boat." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"As You Like It". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Manzil." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Bulbul-e-Iran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

AWARD FOR HIGHEST SCORER.

The Goldfilled Leather Works, Princess Street, Bombay, will present their one Dressing Case (hide leather, spray colour with complete fittings) to one making the highest score in the final Quadrangular Cricket match, this year.

FATAL ACCIDENT BOMBAY, SUNDAY.

One Issof Sultan was brought to the Maharbavri Police station, in an unconscious state by his wife on Sunday morning. She said that her husband struck his head against the floor and became unconscious.

The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital, but on the way he succumbed.

Inquest will be held to-morrow at 10-30 a.m.

A FATAL FALL

Shantadevi, aged 28, wife of Dharamchand Amirchand, residing in Room No. 33, Madhavji Thakerji Chawl, Naigaum Cross Road fell down from the fourth floor of the building on Saturday noon and died on the spot.

It is said that she was in the habit of getting fits.

Inquest will be held to-morrow, at 10-30 a.m.

Ramchandra Ramshena, a weaver, employed in the Sasson Silk Mill, died suddenly, at his work at about 1-15 p.m. to-day.

Y. M. P. A.

Under the joint auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association and the University Students' Parsi Union a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at Sir C. J. Hall, by the well-known Polish Scientist, Dr. Rudwan Froglowski on "A New Method of Psychological Treatment for Nervous Troubles." Dr. Froglowski is the Inventor of Psychophony and he will give a demonstration of Mind Power records during the course of his lecture.

Dr. P. B. Warden, Psychiatrist, will preside. The first three rows will be reserved for ladies and the members of the Managing Committee.

SPECIAL KISAN CONGRESS IN APRIL

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 27.

The open session of the All India Kisan Congress concluded this noon at about 12, after adopting some more resolutions, protesting against high rents and conditions of tenants, appointing a Committee consisting of Messrs. Indulal Yajnik, Prof. N. G. Ranga and Swami Sahajanand, to enquire into agrarian conditions of peasants, stressing the necessity of militant organisation of the peasants, opining the Famine Relief Code as inadequate, appointing another committee consisting of Prof. Ranga, Indulal Yajnik, Swami Sahajanand and Bankin Mukherji, to go into the constitution of the Kisan Congress and a resolution on the elections.

GREAT TURMOIL.

When Mr. S. M. Joshi's amendment moved yesterday, supporting wholeheartedly the Congress candidates, was defeated there was again great turmoil attended with demonstrations. Some left the pandal as a protest.

Before the session terminated, the President announced that a special Kisan Congress session will be called in April next, either in Bengal or in Bihar.

A private session of the Kisan Congress will be held to-night.—United Press Congress Special.

RESOLUTION ON MASS CONTACT

Jaiprakash Pleads for Functional Representation

(Associated Press Congress Special).

TILAK NAGAR, (Congress Camp), Dec. 26.

The Working Committee, after three hours' deliberations, passed a resolution on the Congress constitution and mass contact, stressing the desirability of increasing the association of masses with the Congress organisations, of giving opportunities to primary members to initiate and consider Congress policies and programme. The Working Committee has appointed a Committee to consider suitable changes in the Congress constitution and to report to the A. I. C. C. by April 30.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The following is the full text of the resolution:—

"The Congress wishes to stress again the desirability of increasing association of masses with the Congress organisation and of giving opportunities to primary members to initiate and consider Congress policies and programme. With a view to bring this about, a Committee consisting of the President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan and the General Secretary, is appointed with the General Secretary as convener to consider introduction of suitable changes in the Constitution and to report to the A. I. C. C. by April, 1937. This Committee will consider, 'inter alia,' the report of the Mass Contacts Committee of the Lucknow Congress. The Congress is of opinion that even pending such reorganisation Provincial Congress Committees should organise their provinces on the following basis:

SUBSCRIPTION IN KIND!

(1) Primary committees should as far as possible be established in villages and in mohallas or wards of towns; (2) Members of primary committees should meet together at least twice a year to review their own work, to consider local problems and grievances and further to consider the policy and programme before the Congress and send their reports and recommendations to their committees. A specified number of members of primary committees should further have the right to requisition a meeting of the primary committee to consider a specific question. (3) The subscription of four annas per annum may be collected locally in kind. In order to give effect to the above directions and further to make the Congress organisation more efficient and more responsive to the needs and desires of the masses, the Congress directs the Working Committee to appoint an Organising Secretary and each Provincial Congress Committee also to appoint such organising secretaries. The Congress trusts that Congressmen in general will co-operate fully in this task of bringing our national organisation in close touch with the daily lives and struggles of the people."

JAIPRAKASH'S NOTE OF DISSENT

At an early stage of to-day's discussions the Working Committee called in Jaiprakash Narain as the Committee was considering constitutional amendments vis-a-vis mass contacts. It is understood Jaiprakash Narain officially submitted his minute of dissent to the report drafted by Babu Rajendra Prasad on mass contacts embodying the majority view of the Provincial Congress Committees. The majority of these committees have favoured granting of more powers to primary members and talukas and district committees and reduction of subscription for primary membership from four to one or two annas. Mr. Jaiprakash Narain has, in his minute of dissent, pleaded for functional representation for Labour, Peasant and Workers' organisation. Practically all Provincial Congress Committees have expressed themselves against this proposal.

Jaiprakash Narain who was with the Committee for nearly two hours is understood to have explained the point of view he and his colleagues hold on the question of functional representation and requested the Committee to incorporate this in the resolution which they were considering this morning. It is understood the Committee will adopt a tentative resolution on this issue pending the fuller report of the Mass Contacts Committee.

'G' WARD AND SUBURBAN CONGRESS

Appeal For Volunteers To Do Election Propaganda Work

The "G" Ward and Suburban District Congress Joint Election Committee has issued the following Appeal to the Voters and Volunteers:—

A vigorous Election Campaign has already been undertaken by this committee in the "G" Ward as well as in the Suburban District. Volunteers are sent from house to house to see and request individual voter to give their votes to the Congress candidates, Sjt. B. G. Kher Solicitor, Sjt. D. N. Wandrekar Pleader, and Sjt. Savlaram Songaoker. The task before us is vast and demands co-operation on the part of the voters. The Election Committee have opened their offices in all important centres in "G" Ward as well as Suburban District where all the Voters are requested to go and enlist their votes in favour of the Congress candidates.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS

We appeal to the citizens, especially the student world, to rise to the occasion and come ahead and enrol themselves as volunteers for Congress Election Campaign. In the interest of the Congress which is the sole champion of the nation's freedom, it is hoped that, the youths will come forward and volunteer their services for the cause of their country.

Volunteers should enlist their names at the Congress Election Centres.

The following are the centres where new offices for the election work are opened:—

(1) Dadar, Opposite the Station.
(2) Worli (Proper) B.D.D. Chawl. No. 21.
(3) Worli (Proper) B.D.D. Chawl No. 33.
(4) Worli Koliwada, Main Road.
(5) Sun Mill Road near Manaji Rajooji's Chawl.
(6) Fergusson Road, Mahabir Chawl, Near Satya Narayan Temple.
(7) Delisle Road, Opp. New Masjid, Danawalla Bldg.
(8) Saitan Chowki, Corner of Gokhale Road and Bhavani Shankar Road.

More centres in other important localities will shortly be opened. Several meetings at important centres will be held and these will be duly announced shortly.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The suburbs are in a merry mood at present. Christmas is being celebrated in a happier spirit than it was celebrated for nearly four years.

Every church throughout the length and breadth of the suburbs was crowded with Catholics, all going through their Christmas services.

After mass a lively atmosphere prevailed. Carol singers were seen strumming enchanting music and the parties and socials were held in the open both young and old taking part, not in the least minding the cold wave that we are at present experiencing.

In the suburbs very little was seen of the mistletoe, but merrier scenes of singing, dancing prevailed than those of the city. Among the poor classes the "Kupta" must have been gallows and gallows of country stuff through. Every day saw over three functions, which were very well attended. In short Christmas this year is being celebrated with greater pomp than many perhaps seen for some years to come.

DANCES-X'MAS TREES-SOCIALS.

Many dances were held on Christmas day, but the two that were well patronised by the public, were those held by "Rest Ranwar Club" at Bandra and by Wellington Gymkhana, Santa Cruz.

A record crowd was seen at the Rest, whose tennis courts were crowded with happy-go-lucky couples who went to make the best of the Christmas night. Sarting at 9-30 p.m. thus only closed at 4-45 a.m. Sabastain Vaz and his dance band performed on this occasion.

Wellington Gymkhana saw a very good gathering. Starting at 9-30 p.m. this wound up only at 5 a.m. The Spot Lights Dance Band played some hot music. . . with all its rhythm, just the thing that was wanted on this festival night.

The G. I. P. Railway Institute, Bandra, on December 26 held their annual X'mas tree and treat followed by a dance.

The X'mas tree and treat was very successfully rendered but the dance was a complete failure. This, I must add, was on account of the number of functions that were held over night.

The X'mas tree and treat were presided over by Mr. J. H. Shiels, Ag. Chief Electrical Engineer, and the toys were distributed by Mrs. Shiels. The compound was gaily decorated with flags and buntings and was illuminated with lights of various colours. The X'mas tree presented a unique sight with toys that were pleasing gifts to the youngsters who looked quite contended with them.

On this same day the Merrivale Sports Club, who have their Badminton Court on St. Andrews Road, Bandra, held their first annual sports and X'mas tree followed by whist and a radio.

This function was quite a homely affair and about sixty people were present, who from their looks, I judged, enjoyed themselves immensely. This was presided over by Mr. J. S. Pereira, principal of Dr. Antonio D'Silva High School, Dadar. The radio commencing at about 10-10 p.m. concluded at 12-5 p.m.

Impressions Of The Quadrangular

Australians Save Europeans From Disaster:

TARRANT'S MAGNIFICENT INNINGS

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

The outstanding feature on Sunday's play was the magnificent innings of old Frank Tarrant. Yesterday I had occasion to remark about his excellent bowling which kept the Hindu batsmen completely tied up to him. All I can say to-day is that he amazed the vast crowd with his wonderful batting. To knock up 78 runs at the critical juncture when he entered the field—six wickets down for a paltry 108—would have done him great credit even in the heyday of his life. But to do so in his fifty-eighth year—that is just his age, being born on December 11, 1881, according to Wisden's almanack—is an achievement which anybody would be proud to the end of his life. This he did against bowlers of the class of Amarsingh, Bannerjee and Amarnath. And he hit eleven boundaries too in a stay of 115 minutes. The ovation he received from all sides when he retruned to the pavilion was richly deserved. I heartily congratulate him on his marvellous display.

A HOPELESS SITUATION.

The Europeans had a disastrous start yesterday morning. Two of their most valuable wickets in Summerhays and Scaife were dismissed by Banerjee when their total was 32 only. The arrival of Bromley at the crease heralded a fast rate of scoring from his side. He began punishing Amarnath and Amarsingh right from the start and culminated his innings with a sixer off Banerjee—scoring 56 runs including eight fours in addition within the space of 70 minutes. Meanwhile the other end had a sad tale to tell. Greer, Longfield and Van der Gucht had formed a procession back to the pavilion. With Bromley down at 108, six of their best wickets having gone, all hopes of the Europeans had vanished and a follow-on was actually staring them in the face. Banerjee was the chief cause of their downfall having claimed four victims among them so far.

TARRANT TO THE RESCUE.

At this dangerous situation Frank Tarrant became associated with Hopkins. Shortly after Hindlekar laid the latter on the carpet when he had put on only to his account. This survival the European pair with great eclat. They batted freely to raise the total to 153 by the lunch interval. Tarrant raised peals of laughter among the crowd by the way he stole runs or made attempts for it and the manner in which he negotiated the fast and rising ones from Banerjee and Amarsingh. He was actually hit on the body twice or thrice, once while he was taking a run, but felt none the worse for them.

BAD FIELDING HELPS.

After the recess, the Hindus expected to break up the partnership quickly. But the European pair continued to pile up runs like a heap of apples. When 170 was telegraphed on the board Godambe dropped an easy catch at leg point, Amarsingh was the bowler to suffer. These two mistakes cost the Hindus heavily. Tarrant went on to score 78 and Hopkins compiled 47, while their partnership produced 117 runs in as many minutes. The Hindu fielding during this period was hopelessly bad. Many runs were given away by mis-throws in the attempt to get one or the other batsman run-out.

JAI'S MISTAKE.

Another surprising thing was that Jai called upon Godambe to bowl once only for one over during this long period of three and a half hours. This is all the more unaccountable when the other bowlers were being punished mercilessly. A hint was actually shouted from the Hindu Gymkhana Tent when he entrusted the attack to his 'vice.' The change was almost instantaneous, Godambe collared two wickets promptly—that of Tarrant and Larwood and changed the whole complexion of the game. It is hardly necessary for me to remind Jai that it does not always pay to use your heavy artillery. Sometimes you may use your rifles to best purpose. When a pair has got the full measure of your best attack and settled down to defy them, then being in those whom they have not seen yet. I notice that Bhagwandas who was taken mainly as a bowler to the team, has not been utilised at all. This is hardly a compliment to the selectors!

HINDUS GOOD LEAD.

Amarnath claimed the last two wickets and the Europeans innings closed at 248, being 44 runs behind their opponents total. Although the margin is not as big as it was expected at the fall of the sixth wicket, it is not at all negligible. The Europeans will find this a rather heavy one if the Hindus manage to compile a respectable total in their second venture. They have now added 46 runs with the loss of two wickets. Hindlekar was unlucky again to lose his wicket for l.b.w. this time under the new code. Merchant batted confidently again yesterday for his 21 and should do well. To-day will decide the issue.

"NO BODY LINE."

It will be seen from the above that the highest scores on the European side were contributed by two Australians, Frank Tarrant (74) and E. Bromley (56). But for them their total would have been very poor indeed. Hopkins batted splendidly for his 47 and Greer and Summerhays were as stodgy as ever for their 23 and 14. The remaining six added only 14 with a brace of ducks from their Christmas hamper.

Banerjee claimed the largest number of victims, four for 73 including seven no balls. I am told that Tarrant has broadcast to the effect that he bowls body-line. With due respect to the G. O. M. I disagree. If a ball occasionally goes at the batsman, it cannot be placed in the above category. It must be done deliberately and repeatedly to come within its purview. I have never noticed Banerjee doing that.

Godambe secured the best analysis of the day with two wickets for 9 runs apiece while Amarnath bagged 3 for 39. Amarsingh could but gather one only for 72 runs during his 31 overs.

AS STRONG AS EVER

CONGRESS CAMP, (Faizpur, Dec. 27.

"Many might be doubtful about my strength and capacity. They possibly think this is an old man. Let me assure you I am filled with same strength and energy that I had years ago.

PREPARED FOR SCAFFOLD.

Is there any issue on which I can go to jail? Show that and I will go. I am even prepared to mount the scaffold if there is any occasion.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

I feel the same about the resolutions to-day one regarding Indians overseas, the second regarding colliery accidents and third regarding the agrarian programme" declared Mahatma Gandhi speaking on the exhibition grounds this morning.

(See Page 16.)

FAIZPUR CONGRESS
Like Karachi, Bombay and Lucknow
IS USING
CHICAGO LOUD SPEAKERS
of
CHICAGO RADIO
Post Box 459, Bombay.

PATHE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Ph. 41561

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Gayest Comedy of all time!
ALSO PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE VI.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
DOCTOR LOUIS DE JONGH
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co LTD
162 GRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON
IMPERIAL MEASURE
Half Pints 4/- -- Pints 7/9
Man's Work no match for Nature's
EXPERIENCE is proving the hopelessness of trying to substitute synthetic productions for COD LIVER OIL.
Dr. DE JONGH in his world renowned treatise on Cod Liver Oil stated his conviction that it was not one but ALL THE CONSTITUENTS which contributed to its value in the treatment of many diseases. This opinion was formed many years before scientists had discovered the existence of VITAMINS, and shows that Dr. DE JONGH like other great men lived in advance of his time. COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.
Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, RICKETS and other INFANTILE complaints, and
ALL WASTING DISEASES
Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.
Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations.
Proprietors: Ansar, Harford & Co., Ltd., 162 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1

Telephone No. 22881 Post Box 223 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE" Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1936

PRESIDENT'S LEAD

The fiftieth session of the Indian National Congress is meeting at a time when the nation's struggle for freedom is expected to become wider and more strenuous and to enter upon some new phases. Grave events are also happening in other parts of the world and at any time they may have serious repercussions on India. At such a critical juncture, therefore, it is not surprising that the country has called upon its tried general to continue to lead it through the impending crisis. Pandit Jawaharlal's Presidential address amply justifies the country's confidence in him and gives it just the lead it needs at the moment. It is a message of courage to those that falter, a spirited call to action in an uncompromising struggle for complete independence. It bears on every line of it the impress of his great personality. He is the universally acknowledged hero of the hour and his speech, instinct with his courage and patriotism, cannot but inspire courage into the hearts of millions of his countrymen engaged in the struggle for freedom.

India And The World

Surveying the Indian problem in its relation to world problems, the President notes that everywhere forces of progress and reaction are coming to closer grips with each other. He admirably brings out the world position in the following words: "Democracy and fascism, nationalism and imperialism, socialism and a decaying capitalism, combat each other in the world of ideas, and this conflicts develops in the material plane and bayonets and bombs take the place of votes in the struggle for power. Changing conditions in the world demand a new political and economic orientation, and if this does not come soon, there is friction and conflict. Gradually this leads to a revolution in the minds of men and this seeks to materialise; and every day in this change-over leads to further conflict." So far as India is concerned, he says:—

"The Congress stands to-day for full democracy and fights for a democratic state, not for socialism. It is anti-imperialist and strives for great changes in our political and economic structure. I hope that the logic of events will lead it to socialism, for that seems to me the only remedy for India's ills. But the urgent and vital problem for us to-day is political independence and the establishment of a democratic state. And because of this the Congress must line up with all the progressive forces of the world and must stand for world peace."

"Charter Of Bondage"

Coming next to the specific problems of India, the President naturally gives special importance to the new Constitution that is being imposed upon her. To those who hope against hope that the Congress may soften towards the Constitution at least on the eve of its inauguration and may, under its influence, glide into the ways of constitutionalism the Presidential address of Pandit Jawaharlal will give a rude shock. Without any effort to disguise his feelings he hurls defiance at the Constitution. "This new charter of bondage," he says, "is imposed upon us despite our utter rejection of it"; and "we go to the leigslatures not to co-operate with the apparatus of British imperialism but to combat the Act and seek to end it and to resist in every way British imperialism in its attempt to strengthen its hold on India."

Spurious Federation

The President singles out for particular condemnation the federal part of the Constitution. "Utterly bad as the Act is," he says, "there is nothing so bad in it as this Federation and so we must exert ourselves to the utmost to break this and thus end the Act as a whole." To live not only under British domination but also under Indian feudal control he regards "as something which we are not going to tolerate, whatever the consequences." He does not object to the principle of Federation. He admits that probably a free India maybe a federal India, "though in any event there must be a great deal of unitary control." But he cannot tolerate the present federal scheme which is "a federation in bondage and under the control, politically and socially, of the most backward elements in the country." In a free Federal India the Indian States will, of course, have their place, but the States' people will have, as the Congress has declared, the same personal, civil and democratic liberties as those of the rest of India.

How To Wreck It

The question arises how the new Constitution can be wrecked when there are ever so many safeguards therein to enable the Government to carry on despite a hostile majority. The President is quite aware of the importance of the legislatures by themselves. "The Constitution," he points out, "cannot be wrecked by action inside the legislatures only. For that mass action outside is necessary, and that is why we must always remember that the essence of our freedom struggle lies in mass organization and mass action." How precisely to secure such organisation and prepare for mass action are the all-important questions which the Congress has to solve. So far as the former objective is concerned, the President recognises that "the coming of Gandhiji brought the peasant masses to the Congress and gave it strength and capacity for joint and effective action." But he pleads that "our organisational side still lags far behind the great prestige of the Congress" and that it is necessary "to democratise the Congress still further." To this end a Mass Contacts Committee was appointed by the last Congress session to suggest ways to establish more and vital contacts between the Congress and the masses and in particular to give the primary members of the Congress greater powers of initiative and control. The Committee's recommendations will now be considered at the present session and will probably lead to notable changes in the constitution of the Congress.

Mass Programme

The task is much harder to devise a programme that will release and mobilise mass energies and prepare the country for suitable mass action when it is necessary to do so. In the Agrarian programme that is being formulated by a Special Committee which also was appointed by the last Congress session and which will be considered by the present one the President entertains great possibilities in this direction. But the items suggested by many so far for inclusion in the programme are in the nature of demands to be conceded by Government or landlords, now or under Swaraj, such demands are doubtless useful rallying cries to attract millions to the Congress banner and are necessary for indicating the principles for which the Congress stands. But something more is necessary to induce them to hold fast to the Congress through thick and thin, something that is capable of being done by Congressmen in general and immediately beneficial to the masses, something in the nature of what is usually called constructive nation-building work. Promotion of village industries, prohibition, promotion of literacy, civic service and items of this type are admirably calculated both to ameliorate the condition of the masses and induce them to be actively loyal to the Congress.

Essentials Of Success

Even more important than programmes is the spirit in which they need to be carried out. The spirit of unity among Congressmen and all those nationalists that strive for freedom must be fostered scrupulously, of course, without compromising the fundamental principles for which the Congress stands. It is only such unity that will ensure the formation of a united anti-imperialist front to which the President rightly attaches so much influence. Secondly, Sjt. Shankerrao Dev, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, does well to emphasise a vital point in the following terms: "The world is full of organised power-lust and violence. If we would steer clear of these rocks, we must necessarily turn to our ancient heritage of wisdom, in order to find a solution to our specific problems. The place of honour in this new technique of revolution, is taken by a genuine spirit of non-violence, self-purification, and the insistence only to adopt righteous means alone." We trust, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, who is ever by the Congress side, and Pandit Jawaharlal, the Faizpur session will devise a plan of action that is both effective and thoroughly consistent with the Congress creed of non-violence.

(Continued on Page 11 Col 4.)

SOCIAL REFORM

Need For Rapid Strides

(Prof. Roshan Lal Ahuja, M.A.)

The crust of custom, like the shell of an egg, must be broken in order to admit the new generations to a fuller and healthier life open to the light of reason and the air of truth. Change is an inevitable fact about life. One generation changes imperceptibly and unconscously from the preceding one and economic conditions accentuate the natural change from father to son. Contact with a different people speaking a different tongue, observing different customs, possessing a different sense of values, and physically stronger or weaker produces an impact which, in some cases, turns the very angle of change. That is why people living in one age have other circumstances and ways of living than those of their predecessors or descendents. Now, one may ask if, with the passage of time, economic and political circumstances of a people change, if ideas and outlook on life change, why should not the customs change? Indeed, they should drop off like the slough of the snake. John Bull has lost many customs, even good ones and Uncle Sam is but a feeble copy of the Pilgrim Fathers. Turkey, once the sick old man of Europe, but now metamorphosed into a brilliant youth, winks and smiles while the lethargic India who officiously enough offered to patronise him, yawns and still tosses in the bed. The truth of change is beautifully illustrated in the wonderful story of Rip Van Winkle. And those who are obtuse enough not to recognise it in the necessity of social reform must meet the same fate as Rip Van Winkle did.

Disused Customs.

When a custom outlives its day, it degenerates into being something absurd, unreasonable, unjust, cruel and inhuman. It begins to undermine, like slow-poisoning, the very structure of a society. It distorts the very act of living, deforms the individuals, makes their life a misery for no fault of theirs; and, in consequence, the society comes into decay and begins to break into pieces. It is high time, then, that the foul custom should go, root and branch. Infanticide had to go; Suttee had to be declared a crime; the goddess of Kali could no longer be appeased by human sacrifice; girls could no longer be enslaved to priests; and early marriage could not but be put a stop to. Similarly wicked dowry will go, and purdah too. Is it not, a sensible woman will ask you, absurd to unite kiddies, tots, and school boys or girls in wedlock? Is it not grossly unfair to keep women in purdah while men like turkey-cocks strut about staring horribly? Is it not unjust to deprive daughters of their due share of their parents' property simply because they belong to the other sex? Is it not monstrous to kick widows out without any means of livelihood, driving them either to suicide, or conversion, or into prostitution?

Revolt Against Dead Past.

These social tyrannies are the relics of barbarous times when life and prosperity were insecure, when man were swayed by the lusts of blood, gold, and sex, and when helpless individuals were no better than dumb-driven cattle. With the march of time, however, we have travelled far ahead leaving behind many a mile-stone, and live in comparative peace and security though not as they do in Briton, and elsewhere. Then we have changed to a considerable degree, and belong to the age of individual liberty, self-consciousness, self-respect, and self-assertion. You cannot usurp anyone's rights, civic or legal. Even hired labourers have their rights, why not concede the same to your daughters, sisters and less fortunate brethren? If you do not give them their due, they will demand it at the point of bayonet. There are already signs of revolt. News have come from Madras, Trivandrum, Ootacamund, Secundarabad, Ahmedabad, Meerut, Delhi,—in short, from all the corners of this country that Harijans have raised the standard of revolt and that the proselytizers of other

Our London Letter

Friends Of India's Greetings To Congress And Appeal For United Anti-Imperialist Front

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Dec. 19
(By Air Mail)

By the time this letter reaches you, India will be in the midst of one of the greatest political demonstrations at Faizpur, where momentous decisions will be made on the new Government of India Act. Naturally, Indians and the organisations which take interest in support of the Indian freedom movement in London, have been devoting their time and energy to express their views on the President-elect of the Congress and assuring their support in whatever decisions the Congress takes at Faizpur.

Though we have no doubt that Faizpur will once again be the rallying ground for all nationalist forces in the country, Anglo-India is busy counting chickens....The re-election of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, which has been well and warmly received by the Indians in London, has caused considerable consternation in the ranks of the Anglo-India. We are assured by the Anglo-Indian correspondents of some of the prominent London Newspapers that Faizpur is going to split up the Indian National Congress into many groups since the leadership of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru is a disrupting element in the body politics of India. However, on Thursday night at the Caxton Hall, several speakers, not necessarily of one political organisations, gave an effective answer to those who doubt the wisdom of the Congress in re-electing Pundit ji to the Congress presidentship.

Friends Of India

Under the auspices of the India League, we had Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., of the Miner' Federation, Mr. Lester Hutchinson, the former Meerut prisoner, Mr. Ronald Kidd of the Council of Civil Liberties, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, M.P., who only last month gave uncomfortable time to the India Under-Secretary in the House of Commons, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., who needs no introduction to Indian readers, and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League, whose report of the doings of the Indian police during the non-co-operation movement has been accepted as a sad commentary on British rule in India, were on one platform in support of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and in assuring the Congress of their wholehearted support in fighting for political independence and for the establishment of socialism in India.

They all spoke of the great qualities of Pundit Nehru and how India was moving towards socialism in our time. To them the Indian question was not one of being in sympathy and patronising towards India in conferring political freedom on her people. It was rather a question which was most vital to the peace of Europe itself. On the authority of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Menon declared that India will fight the new constitution in order to break it. He assured the gathering that there was no question of compromise so far as the mass of the Indian people were concerned, which brought cheers to the speaker. Miss Wilkinson referred to the late Srimati Kamala Nehru as a woman who actually laid her life for the cause of Indian freedom. Mr. Sorensen added that it was no business of the British people to say what India should do or should not do. It was the business of the Indian people to decide for themselves what was good for them irrespective of the claim of the British Parliament to decide their future.

Greetings To Congress

By an unanimous vote, the meeting passed the following resolution:

"This public meeting sends its greetings and congratulations to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who has again been elected as the President of the Indian National Congress to lead the Indian people in their struggle for political independence and economic emancipation. This meeting protests against the suppression of political and civil liberty in India, the denial of freedom of the press, elections and meetings and against imprisonments and detentions without trial. This meeting declares its support to the struggle that is being waged in India against Imperialism and particularly to the strenuous opposition to the new Constitution and the demand for a Constituent Assembly."

Owing to another engagement Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, secretary of the League Against Imperialism, could not attend the Caxton Hall meeting. He has, therefore, conveyed his greetings and the greetings of his organisation to the political organisations that are to hold conferences at Faizpur. In his message to the Indian National Congress. Mr. Bridgeman emphasises that the anti-imperialist movement throughout the world is watching intently the struggle of the Indian people for national freedom and independence. The British Section of the League Against Imperialism has therefore instructed him to convey its hearty greetings to the Congress. "We are aware of the new difficulties which the growth of Fascism is creating for all democratic countries," adds Mr. Bridgeman. "We know how cruelly British Imperialism has persecuted the champions of Indian democracy who are opposing the exploitation of the Indian people. We desire once more to pay a tribute of our admiration of the heroism and indomitable courage of the Indian people in maintaining with unbroken determination the struggle against foreign rule."

United Anti-Imperialist Front

In expecting the Indian nationalists to maintain the decisions which have already been taken to place the forging of the broadest national front against Imperialism in the forefront of the Congress programme, Mr. Bridgeman stresses the fact that such a united front, if it is achieved and if it is linked with the forces of democracy in other countries, will prove itself to be inevitable in the final struggle against Imperialism. But, he adds, the rejection of the new Constitution which Britain is now imposing upon India is an indispensable condition for the formation of the united People's Front. He has therefore urged on behalf of his organisation that the Congress should reject the new British-made constitution, which will not bring freedom and democracy in India, but will merely serve as a screen for the establishment in India of a Government with a permanent reactionary majority. Congress must decide that inasmuch as India can never accept an alien constitution it will herself draw up a Constitution for the people of India and will demand a Constituent Assembly for that purpose.

Mr. Bridgman has also sent out an assurance that his organisation will do its best to secure the release of the many hundreds of Indians who have been imprisoned without trial or who have been harshly interned or externed. "We will strive in collaboration with our friends" concludes Mr. Bridgeman, "in the National Council for Civil Liberties, in the India League and in the many other democratic organisations in Britain for the freedom of the Indian press, for the right of assembly and of organisation for the Indian

(Continued on Page 15 Col. 1.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NANKING DICTATOR'S RELEASE.

We are glad to note that China has escaped a grave internal crisis at least for the time. Marshal Chang Hsueh-Liang has displayed both good sense and courage in releasing Marshal Chiang Kai Shek and placing himself in the latter's hand. This is a gesture which calls for an equally noble response on the part of Chiang Kai Shek. The Chinese Dictator has so far acted with commendable wisdom, by withdrawing Government troops from Shensi. But this alone is not enough. In fact, from the point of view of national interests it will be meaningless unless it connotes realisation on the part of the Dictator of his duties to defend China against growing Japanese aggression. The matter of the revolt as a Nanking report says "must be cleared." But, if Nanking is true to its obligations, it can be cleared up in one way only.

UNEXPECTED RESPONSE

Though the opponents of the Congress strove to put every possible obstacle in the way of the Faizpur Congress session and to scare away visitors by spreading stories about all sorts of certain inconveniences to them, the session promises to be a success from every point of view. The number of visitors is reported to be beyond all expectations and even Gandhiji who had anticipated great things, had to acknowledge that he was not prepared for the surging crowds around him. We share his confidence that the Congress will gain greater and greater strength by holding its sessions in villages in preference to cities. Even if it is admitted that the preference is more a matter of sentiment than anything else, it is a sentiment that works wonders with Indian peasants. And that is one principal reason why thousands of them have been attracted to Faizpur.

INSPIRING ADDRESS

Happy at the response to the call of the village, Gandhiji delivered a most inspiring speech on the Exhibition grounds on Sunday morning and envisaged therein a Swaraj wherein there would be no room for racial or class animosities, wherein there will be bread for the poorest and the highest ideals of Socialism—which, he said, are nothing new to India—would be realised. Whatever might be the difference between his view of rural reorganisation and that of the Socialists it, is clear that his own methods, if earnestly followed by all who believe in them, cannot but hasten the advent of a Swaraj, at least approximating to his ideal. As for his assurance that he is ready as ever, if need be, to go once again to jail or even ascend the scaffold for the sake of Swaraj, it is a superfluous one to Indians but it may be a necessary hint to those outside India who fondly believe that he is a spent up force.

BAN ON FRONTIER GANDHI

The order prohibiting Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to enter into his own province has been renewed for a further period of almost a whole year. It has created considerable sensation in Faizpur but it is not quite surprising. It is the usual exhibition of the bureaucracy's defiant complacence. It shows that the bureaucracy is determined not only to ignore public opinion but to insist on setting at nought all commonsense to vindicate its power and authority. This is no exaggeration. Some time ago the Home Member of the Frontier Province defended the ban on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan on grounds which were astounding in their sheer childishness. It is worthwhile recalling them. According to Mr. Gidney, the Home Member, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a terrible danger to the Frontier Province for four very wonderful reasons. Firstly certain incidents were alleged to have happened in Charsadda while Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the large majority of his coworkers had long been in jail. Secondly he believed in independence and carried on propaganda for the same. Thirdly he was a declared opponent of the constitutional reforms and proposed not to work them. And finally he did not attend the Durbar which was held in connection with the Reforms.

A CHALLENGE TO PEOPLE

It is presumably for these same reasons, that the ban has been reimposed. The intention is obvious; if Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan enters the Frontier he would prove a great danger not to the peace of the people, not even to "law and order" but to the Constitutional Reforms. But if officialdom thinks that it can save the Reforms or gull a patriotic people into welcoming what is a mockery of freedom, it is sadly mistaken. The Frontier people will, we have no doubt, accept this renewal of the ban as a re-iteration of a challenge which they will answer appropriately and decisively at the forthcoming elections. The frontier Pathan does not need the physical presence of his beloved leader in their midst to do his duty by Congress and his country. Indeed that absence only proves a further incentive.

Addressing the Subjects Committee on the first day the President said the delegates present were his old frends.

The delegates ought to have returned the compliment by assuring him that he too was their old friend and President.

* * * *

Gandhiji hopes that Lord Linlithgow will one day come to the Indian National Congress and declare that he was wrong in his impression of the Indian people.

Possibly quite possibly, he might come to the Congress. But he will never declare that he was wrong. He will come and assure the Indian people that they were wrong in their impression of what he and his fellow countrymen thought and did.

* * * *

Indians, said Gandhiji, would not object to Lord Linlithgow and his friends staying in this country on "our conditions."

Lord Linlithgow may urge with great constitutional truth that that is superfluous since they have already very cheerfully accommodated themselves to all the conditions imposed on them 'on behalf,' so to speak, 'of the Princes and peoples of India.'

* * * *

Severe restrictions have been imposed, we learn, on the activities of the agents and friends of Dr. Ghose, who is a candidate in the forthcoming elections in the North-West Frontier Province.

This clearly proves that (1) Dr. Ghose is a Congress candidate and that (2) his chances are growing brighter and brighter.

Eh, what? Oh! Elementary, my dear Watson, elementary.

* * * *

By the way, the ban on Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's re-entry into his native Province has been renewed, of course, for the same preventive reasons.

No? You don't remember the reasons? Well, the fact is that the Khan is a grave menace to the peace, prosperity and tranquility of the Province because he is a subversive and revolutionary force. And he is this unutterable thing on the following grounds, as authoritatively declared by the Honourable Mr. Gidney the Home Member of the Frontier Government.—

(1) He believes in Independence
(2) He does not want to work the Constitutional Reforms and
(3) He did not accept the invitation a few years ago to attend a Durbar.

* * * *

NANKING DICTATOR RELEASED

Chiang Kai Shek Was Arrested Through A Mistake.

—Headlines.

But really his own mistake. And we earnestly hope he sets about rectifying it at last.

* * * *

Dr. Fuhrer has been disturbed in his mountain fastness by serious news: the confiscation of a German steamer "Palos" by "the Red Spanish Warships."

Since the Nazi "Palos" is not the Soviet Komsomol we confidently trust that the Non-Intervention Committee would let the large number of German warships,—which providentially find themselves in Spanish waters—bombard the Red harbours and Red warships as a very necessary punishment for the red violation of international and an equally necessary precaution against the Spanish Civil War "extending" beyond Spain.

* * * *

In the meantime we would suggest for what it is worth that the Red Spaniards most sincerely flattered the Nazis by imitating them: by urging in explanation, that is to say, that the warship took the "Palos" to Bilbao to entertain it at a friendly Christmas dinner; but that their action was misunderstood.

* * * *

A man was charged with assault and battery and brought before the judge.

Judge: 'What's your name, occupation, and what are you charged with?'

Prisoner: 'My name is Sparks, I am an electrician, and I am charged with battery.'

Judge (after recovering his equilibrium): 'Officer, put this man in a dry cell.'

One Lakh Peasants At Congress Session

Enthusiastic Scenes At Tilak Nagar

Biting Cold Does Not Damp Spirit Of Eager Crowds

Mahatma Delighted At Grand Success Of First Village Session

(CONGRESS SPECIAL SERVICE)

(Congress Camp),
FAIZPUR, Dec. 27.

The setting in which the fiftieth session of the Indian National Congress met was impressive in the extreme. At least 100,000 people from far and near villages had arrived and were assembled inside Tilak Nagar.

Hours before the session opened the gates to the vast amphitheatre were besieged by a surging mass of men and women who put a severe strain on the arrangements made for their entry into the amphitheatre and seating accommodation made for them inside the oval where the session opened.

At the south end of the oval stood the dais made of bamboo which has been the basic material for the construction of Tilak Nagar. On the dais sat leaders and distinguished visitors including Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. About fifty yards from the dais was the 15 foot rostrum surmounted by wicker umbrellas above which the national Tricolour flag floated in the cold northerly wind.

Enclosing the oval was a bamboo pallisade draped in white Khadi. The main gate which is at the north of the oval is a stern austere structure of semi-Chinese pattern unadorned except by pieces of coloured Khadi here and there.

Enthusiastic Scenes

(From Our Special Correspondent).
FAIZPUR, Dec. 27.

The fiftieth session of the Indian National Congress—the village Congress session—opened here amidst most enthusiastic scenes at 4-30 p.m. to-day. The vast amphitheatre, which has accommodation for 60,000, was packed to the full long before the scheduled time for the opening of the session. Thousands of villagers who had been trecking to Tilak Nagar to witness for the first time the Congress deliberations, had to find out such positions as they could outside the pandal. They thronged all the passages and every available space around the pandal. So great was the enthusiasm of the peasant masses to witness the Congress Session which, for the first time in the 50 years of its existence, had come to a village, but to which the masses looked up with hope. Volunteers on duty at the gates had a very hard time in keeping order. Indian village simplicity was the keynote of the setting.

CHEERS FOR PRESIDENT.

The 60,000 and odd visitors and the delegates sat in pindrop silence awaiting the arrival of the presidential procession and precisely at 4-30 p.m. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, accompanied by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other leaders arrived and entered the amphitheatre from the southern side. The procession was led by the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal Band, followed by the G. O. C., Rao Saheb Patwardhan and Miss Prema Kantak, Captain of lady volunteers. The audience rose in cheers and welcomed the president who went straight to the platform

"Vande Mataram" was sung by a lady from Vile Parle, Bombay

REWARD FOR HEROIC DEED.

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, wearing his loin cloth and black beard, then mounted the rostrum amidst cheers and in clear and distinct marathi, easily understandable to the thousands gathered, announced a reward of Rs. 101 for the Rajput volunteer, for his brave deed this morning in climbing the flag staff to link the rope which had snapped. The audience greeted the announcement with cheers. Mr. Shankar Rao also announced two more rewards of Rs. 51 each from Mr. Pratap Seth of Amalner and Mr. A. V. Pandit for the same brave deed.

He then welcomed the delegates and visitors to the first village Congress and delivered his address of welcome reviewing the history of the Indian Freedom Movement since Lokamanya Tilak hoisted the flag of revolt and declared "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it."

MAHATMA ENTERS.

While the General Secretary, Mr. Kripalani, was reading the messages of good wishes and greetings, Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Kasturba entered the pandal from behind without the audience noticing it, until he came near the dais. This was the signal for general cheers and shouts of Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai. The Mahatma went up the platform and sat near the President.

Mr. Shankar Rao pinned the presidential badge on the President's coat and garlanded him.

The President walked up the rostrum and with folded hands thanked the audience for the great honour they had done him in re-electing him President again. While the President was delivering his speech the Mahatma and Pandit Malaviya were engaged in animated conversation.

JAWAHAR'S ADDRESS

Pandit Jawaharlal took nearly two hours to finish his presidential address. Though the printed address contained only twenty pages, if one were to take verbatim notes of what all he said in Hindi, it would run it more than a hundred pages. One-third of the time he took for dealing on the international situation and its repercussions on Indian political affairs.

NO OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

Pandit Jawaharlal who started in low and deliberate tones gradually warmed up by the time he began touching upon the elections. He took more than an hour to deal with the subject of elections and offices. His spirited and emphatic declaration that Congressmen should have nothing whatever to do with office acceptance drew cheers from the vast assemblage.

PEASANT ENTHUSIASM

Pandit Jawaharlal who started speaking with his "jacket" on, had to call for his shawl, as the cold was biting. In spite of this cold, the vast assemblage of people stuck to their places and this proves the enthusiasm of the peasant masses for the Congress and their eagerness to hear the President who was their champion.

After Pt Jawaharlal had finished his address, Mahatma Gandhi addressed the House.

Resolutions Passed

Immediately after his speech Mahatma Gandhi left the pandal.

The President put from the Chair the following resolutions: (1) World Peace Congress; (2) Burma; (3) Spain; (4) Excluded Areas and (5) Natural Calamities and all were unanimously passed.

WAR DANGER

Acharya Narendradev then moved the resolution regarding War Danger. He said: "We were living in an age of revolution Economic and Political structures throughout the world are tumbling down. We have to consider what are the reasons for this tumbling down of age old customs. The old economic structure of society is slowly tumbling down all over the world. But still it is in existence in some places and we can take it that it is in its last stage. Imperialism after reaching its summit, is also slowly tumbling down."

Mr. Sajad Zahir seconded the resolution

Mr. Achut Patwardhan explained the resolution in Marathi after which the resolution was passed unanimously.

FRONTIER POLICY

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai moved the resolution on Government's "Forward Policy" in the Frontier.

The President announced that after the adoption of this resolution the House would adjourn till afternoon to-morrow.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, speaking on his resolution, declared that Government was only intent upon spending the army budget on one pretext or other, whether it was danger from China or from Russia. Government had 'per force' to talk of imaginary dangers in aid of civilising the uncivilised people. Italy also talked the same language regarding Abyssinia. Government spoke of building roads. How were they building? With machine guns on one side, with army on another and aeroplanes roaring overhead. There was great need for roads in India; but no thought was given to building them. The only reason for building roads was to rush troops, although the austensible reason given was to provide work for the tribes.

Referring to the ban on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mr. Bhulabhai asked how could he and his associates give up non-violence as soon as they crossed the Frontier?

The resolution was unanimously passed.

CONGRESS SESSION TO CONCLUDE BY TONIGHT?

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 27.

In deference to Gandhiji's wishes Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that he would try to conclude the session of the Congress by to-morrow night, as many people had come to the Congress for which there was not sufficient arrangement, inasmuch as the number of visitors had surpassed expectations.—United Press Special.

Heed An Old Man's Words

Mahatma Gandhi was the recipient of a great ovation when he rose to speak.

Mahatma Gandhi said that he expected that they would be tired by this time. He himself had nothing much to say. What he had to say he had already said in the morning at the exhibition. He did not want to repeat it. He was happy to see such a big assembly there, because the responsibility of bringing the Congress to a village was his. When the Reception Committee authorities came to him he told them certain things. He told them to throw the responsibility on God and start work. There had been several criticisms against the step taken in holding the Congress in a village.

CRITICS ANSWERED.

Several newspapers had criticised it and had dwelt upon the shortcomings. The Reception Committee did not have sufficient money. Nevertheless they all saw that the Congress here was the same as before. In fact the Village Congress had turned out to be a bigger one than previously. He had told the Reception Committe to be prepared for the needs of one lakh of people. During the Flag Salutation this morning alone, according to the estimate of some, two lakhs of people were present. Allowing for differences of estimate, he was sure there must have been at least one lakh of people. Such a large influx of people had made the Reception Authorities fear whether they would be able to meet their needs.

TRIBUTE TO BANGIS.

Proceeding Gandhiji paid a compliment to the 'bangis' and said that there were people among those who came to Faizpur who did what they should not to in the interests of sanitation. They no doubt had a hospital, but it was not big enough for a large number of people to be treated at once. He had in fact suggested that the Reception Committee should now ask people to begin to leave. He felt, however, that they should hereafter continue to hold the Congress in a village. They should take a vow there and then not to hold the Congress in towns in future. The draw-backs that they saw there could easily be obviated. There was no doubt in his mind that it would be very easy to hold the Congress in a village. By doing so the amount they spent could be considerably economised. But according to him even that amount was big enough.

He had wanted the Faizpur Session to be completed within Rs. 5,000, but that was found to be not possible. They did not get sufficient support and they had to pay a big rent for ground. His idea was that no rent should be paid for the ground on which the Congress was held. The Reception Committee were also compelled to hold the Congress in Khandesh because they could not have got same number of volunteers elsewhere. However, in spite of the impediments, the Reception Committee had carried on their work and though there was rain, they did not lose heart. If they really wanted to go into the villages and take the message of the Congress to the villagers, they should take a vow to hold all future Congresses in villages.

KEEP UP CONTACT.

Continuing Mahatma Gandhi said that villages also will have to understand what you people who went to get Swaraj want them to do. The President and the Socialists are saying: "You merely sleep after paying four annas. Mere payment of four annas does not show that you are real Congressmen." Preparations for the Congress are not over in a day but, they take a number of months. They have to go round and get things ready. This sort of connection that has been established should be continued all the year through. If you want this you must take a vow that you shall hold future Congresses in villages.

The decision of the Constituent Assembly can be taken only when you have Swaraj at your door. You can call a Constituent Assembly when you have got full strength. It cannot meet in Delhi but in the remotest village. Swaraj can be got only by increasing our strength on all sides. If we increase that strength, we can see Swaraj coming soon. "What I asked you to do in 1920 still remains unaccomplished—charka, prohibition and removal of untouchability. If you leave these things unaccomplished hear an old man saying: "YOU WILL HAVE LOST SWARAJ." (Cheers).

GERMAN WARSHIPS FOR BILBAO

Development Sequel To Confiscation

BERLIN, Dec. 26.

Observers here believe that German warships are proceeding at full speed to Bilbao. This conclusion is drawn from the Laconic communique announcing the seizure of the 'Palos."—Reuter.

GERMAN STEAMER CONFISCATED

Incident In Spanish Waters

BERLIN, Dec. 26.

According to the German news agency, "red" Spanish warships have confiscated the German steamer "Palos" outside the Spanish waters near Bilbao, and taken it to Bilbao.

A communique states "necessary measures for the release of the steamer have been begun." It adds that the steamer belongs to Oldenburgh, a Portuguese company, and was bound for Spanish harbours from Hamburg. It did not carry war material, and it was taken without any right along with its cargo and three passengers. News of the incident was hurried to Herr Hitler, as a result of whose deliberations the above communique has been issued.—Reuter.

IF "PALOS" DOES NOT RETURN INTACT . . .

Situation Threatens To Take A Grave Turn

BERLIN, December 27.

While official circles decline to reveal "necessary measures" mentioned in the communique, well-informed spokesmen admit sending of warships to make a demonstration to be most likely. If "Palos" returned intact the affairs would pass off without an incident, but if the vessel and those aboard were harmed the situation might be rendered grave. It is believed at present there are between six and nine German warships in Spanish waters which, at least until recently were stationed in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, Malaga and San Sebastian.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 27.

After Mahatma Gandhi had finished his speech Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Congress and said:—

"You have heard that Gandhiji wants the present Congress session to end to-morrow. This will help thousands of people. That is why I seek your co-operation in a speedy disposal of business."

He congratulated the huge concourse of people for their patience and asked them to keep quiet even if there was a cry from any quarter.—United Press Special.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN LINER DEPARTS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The German liner "Pretoria" left Southampton for Capetown after 60 hours' enforced delay. The Captain stated that he expected to arrive according to the schedule and will omit calls at Lisbon and Casablanca.—Reuter's Special.

AIRLINER SAVED.

DAKAR, Dec. 27.

The German South Atlantic Airliner was dramatically saved by a fast motor-cutter belonging to a rival French line. The cutter was passing, when the plane landed on sea, after losing the propeller. The crew were transferred to the cutter, but the plane was abandoned owing to the state of the sea.—Reuter's Special.

OBITUARY.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.

The death has occurred of General Vonseekt, reconstructor of the post-war German Army.—Reuter's Special.

"Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara"

VOLUNTEER RISKS LIFE FOR NATION'S FLAG

(From Our Special Representative)

TILAKNAGAR, December 27.

The scenes witnessed at Tilaknagar this morning during the flag salutation ceremony have never been witnessed before in the annals of the Congress:—

The unique feature of this year's flag hoisting was the march of the torch-bearers carrying the "Congress Fire" with the Congress flag from Gokuldas Tejpal Buildings, Bombay, where the first session of the Indian National Congress was held, by a relay of runners who traversed 300 miles in the course of the last ten days. Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt, the originator of the idea, was the first runner and Mr. G. A. Deshpande, one of the Secretaries of the Reception Committee, was the last runner, who entered. Tilaknagar through the Shivaji Gate.

Surging Crowds

Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, Chairman of the Reception Committee, received the sacred fire and flag from Mr. Deshpande amidst ringing cheers from the vast assembly. By the time the Congress fire reached Tilaknagar, the crowd in Shivaji square swelled upto about 60,000 and another crowd of identical strength outside with keen animation, there being hardly any space to accommodate them inside the compound.

The unfurling of the flag by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru amidst cheers from the vast crowd and blowing of bugles after salute by Desh Sevika and singing of the national anther "Bande Mataram", presented a thrilling sight.

Owing to great rush and delay caused in the ceremony, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru abandoned the speech which usually accompanied the ceremony.

VOLUNTEER BECOMES HERO

Incidents During Flag Salutation

FAIZPUR
Congress Camp, Dec. 27.

The scenes witnessed at Tilaknagar this morning during the flag salutation ceremony have never before been witnessed during any of the Congress sessions during the last fifteen years and more. Though Tilaknagar is situated in and out of the way rural area people began pouring into the flag maidan in front of the amphitheatre even in the small hours of the morning, unmindful of the biting cold.

By 7 a.m. the open space was completely occupied by a vast concourse of humanity, and volunteers were finding it difficult to control the surging crowd.

Exactly at 7-30 a.m., the torch-bearer brought the standard relayed from Bombay. While volunteers in charge were arranging the pulley at the top of the 80 feet flag post, the rope got stuck up, and it was not possible to draw it. Those in charge not realising the implications of hoisting the flag half mast, fixed up the pulley just about the middle of the pole and it was left to Dr. Hardiker to protest against the hoisting of flag half mast.

Meanwhile, Pt. Jawaharlal and other leaders also arrived. Mr. Shankerrao Deo and Rao Saheb Patwardhan, the G.O.C., informed Pt. Jawaharlal about the situation.

INTREPID YOUTH.

Pt. Jawaharlal agreed with Dr. Hardiker. While the officials of the Reception Committee were in a dilemma as to what to do, and whom to send up the 80 feet pole which certainly was risky a young boy named K. A. Ranjit from Ratnagiri who is serving as a volunteer, came to Mr. Shankerrao Deo and begged of him to be allowed to go up the flag post and do his best.

The officials were very nervous. The flag post was not made of any metal, and there was every likelihood of its breaking even under ordinary weight.

After considerable discussion among the Congress authorities the brave boy was allowed to go up the post. As he slowly climbed up to the top end, the spectators were looking on with breathless anxiety. As he neared the top, the pole began to oscillate. Fear was writ large on everyone's face. He took another stride, and a gasp went up from those assembled there. He finally succeeded in reaching the pulley amidst the clapping and applause of a lakh of people.

The work was not over. There was risk yet. He had not come out of danger yet.

Ranjit slowly moved downwards, and as he touched the platform amidst thundering cheers, Mr. Shankerrao Deo and other officials rushed to embrace the hero who had helped the Reception Committee, at a time when they were put into great anxiety.

Ranjit was brought to Pt. Jawaharlal and was photographed with him

Within a few minutes, he became a hero as he risked his life for the Congress flag.

The torchbearer who was standing at a distance trotted along to the platform and the torch was handed over to Pt. Jawaharlal, who held it a while with one hand, and handed it over to Mr. Shankerrao Deo.

Meanwhile, all the leaders who were standing out were requested to come on the platform.

Prominent among those present were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Mr. Nariman, Sardar Sardulsingh Caveeshar Babu Rajendraprasad, Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit and Mr. R. S. Pandit, Mr. Brelvi and several others. By this time, the crowd had increased to more than a lakh, including more than ten thousand women, all in their peasants' garb.

'Vande Mataram' song was begun by lady volunteers, and many leaders were asking people who were standing up to squat. All wanted to stand up, because Vande Mataram was being sung.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was excited at the instructions urging people to squat given by officials, and moving his hands violently, ordered all to stand up.

The whole seething mass of humanity which had sat for the last half an hour were on their feet, while Vande Mataram song was being sung. After the song was finished and Pt. Jawaharlal had unfurled the flag, the volunteers found it difficult to control the surging crowd which was attempting to get nearer the platform.

The volunteers tried to wave lathis with a view to control the crowds and that had exactly the opposite effect. The crowd began to rush towards the platform. In the rush, someone fainted, and most of the volunteers began to crowd near the fainted man who was being given first aid. Mr. Jawaharlal rushed to the place, and ordered all to clear out except a few to attend the fainted-man.

TONSILS
SCROFULA
PILES
CANCER

ETC., ETC.
CURED
WITHOUT
OPERATION

Electric or Radium Treatment

Consult or write:— M. M. KAPADIA Malharrao Wadi Kalbadevi Rd.,
DADY SHETH AGIARI LANE, BOMBAY 2.

Special Second Matriculation Session

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

A SPECIAL SET OF LECTURE CLASSES WILL BEGIN ON 4TH JANUARY, 1937, for ALL DIPLOMA COURSES, viz., (1) Incorporated Salesmanagers (A.I.S.M.A.); (2) Chartered Insurance Experts (A.C.I.I.); (3) Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); (4) Company Secretaries (F.C.C.S.); (5) Company Auditors (R.A.); (6) Specialised Accountancy (A.A.I.A.) and (7) General Commerce (D.Com. I.M.C., L.C.C.) etc.

APPLY FOR RESERVATION OF SEATS IMMEDIATELY,
Or Call or write for prospectus:
Postal Tuition to those who cannot join personally.
80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Faizpur Vindicates Peasant India

UNIQUE PRIVILEGE OF FIRST VILLAGE SESSION

Shankerrao Deo On The Role Of Kisans In Congress Movement

Tilak Taught Us To Work And Struggle For Well-Being Of Peasant India

"Ours is a rugged mountainous tract; it can boast of no great laurels in Art or Science; yet this is a land which has ever welcomed to its bosom all those who have loved and sacrificed for the liberation of their country". In these words Mr. Shankerrao Deo greeted the delegates to the Congress Session, in the course of his address as the chairman of the Reception Committee.

First Village Session

"I consider it a unique privilege for Maharashtra", he observed, "that ours should be the first province to convene this gathering in a village" and added: "This village session of the Congress is the result of the loving labour and organization in which peasants take a very prominent part; this itself is no small proof of the extent to which peasant India has begun to identify itself with the Congress movement".

From Tilak To Gandhi

Paying a glowing tribute to the memory of the great Maharashtra patriot, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr. Deo gave it out as his honest conviction that "the political programme of Mahatma Gandhi is the logical evolution of the politics and ideals of Lokmanya Tilak".

FAIZPUR, December 27.

In the course of his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Shankerrao Deo observed:—

"I am very happy to offer a warm and cordial welcome to you all on behalf of Maharashtra at this 50th Session of the Indian National Congress, for which we have all assembled here, this evening. This session of the Congress in Maharashtra is unique in many ways. Such eminent patriots as the late Justice Ranade, Sjt. Gokhale and Lokamanya Tilak have been intimately associated with the building up of the Indian National Congress ever since its inception. All the same, Maharashtra has been graced but only once before (1895) by having won the honour to convene a session of the Congress. Most of those on whom the responsibility of the Congress organisation rests in Maharashtra at present, are comparatively young. A very large number of these have been inspired to turn to the service of the nation by the glorious example of Lokamanya Tilak. However, only a few of them have had the pleasure to take their first lessons in political life directly under that great leader. Some indeed have had the privilege of seeing Lokamanya Tilak face to face. But all these workers have shouldered their share of work during the Non-Co-operation Movement; and subsequently in the two great upheavals of Civil Disobedience, they have been steeled by such suffering and sacrifice as came to their lot. Our province has great traditions of national service and as such it has been thrilled by the idea that the National Congress will hold its session in Maharashtra this year, after a period of over 40 years. Young and old alike are happy to see this great concourse of men to-day. I am sure that all the noble sons of this soil who have blazened the path of Liberty in by-gone ages, by their great learning, by their deep spirituality or by the completeness of their renunciation and sacrifice for the Motherland, will rejoice, and welcome this historic moment, which links the past and the present in a mighty aspiration and effort for the future.

UNIQUE PRIVILEGE.

The Indian National Congress has undoubtedly worked unceasingly during the last fifty years, for the well being of the entire people of this land. Yet it must be admitted, that for many years, it remained largely a movement of the elect. Now it has gradually reached the heart of rural India. And I consider it a unique privilege for Maharashtra that ours should be the first province to convene this gathering in a village. I will remind you of a very significant event which marked the Poona Session of the Congress in 1895. In that year, the late Jyotiba Phule who founded the Satyashodhak Samaj, had erected the statue of a Peasant in front of the Congress Pandal, with a view to draw the attention of that august gathering prominently to the Peasant and his problems. Commenting on this incident, Lokamanya Tilak had pointed out that what the Congress worked and struggled for, was really the well being of the peasant and it was up to all Congressmen to carry the realisation of this fact to the farthest homestead. This village session of the Congress is the result of the loving labour and organisation in which peasants have taken a very prominent part; this itself is no small proof of the extent to which peasant India has begun to identify itself with the Congress movement. Those who derived their inspiration from these twain forces of the last generation—Lokamanya Tilak and Jyotiba Phule, have today joined hands in the service of the Nation on the platform of our glorious organisation. This is as much a matter of pride as of pleasure. That the venue of this session is fixed in the Khandesh is mainly a tribute to the steady and unostentatious service of our Congress workers in these districts during the last 15 years. They have devoted their entire energies in the service of the villages and those who work on the land. And when the Congress holds its session in Maharashtra by whose name shall our city of bamboos and mats be known save that of Lokamanya Tilak who gave us the *mantram* of nationhood "Swaraj is my Birth Right." Mahatma Gandhi has laid special stress on the "forgotten man"—the Daridra Narayan and thus he has been successful in widening the basis of our movement, so as to make the peasant the hub of our National politics. Under his guidance a section of our Congress workers are endeavouring to revitalise the rural crafts, and Village Industries. We have also had the benefit of his valuable advice and guidance in planning this present session. The Exhibition adjoining our session has been organised directly under his instructions.

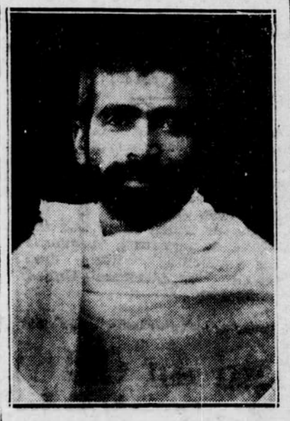
It is a great sight, when in this town blessed by the Highest, We meet amidst the peasantry to draw up a fresh plan for our struggle. Ours is a rugged mountainous tract; it can boast of no great laurels in Art or Science; yet this is a land which has ever welcomed to its bosom all those who have loved and sacrificed for the liberation of their country.

When we had announced our intention of holding this session in a village, you had given up looking for city comforts, here. All the same, I am keenly aware of the many shortcomings you are feeling regarding the comforts and conveniences you have to do without during your stay here. I am sure you will not miss the warm hearts that offer you their humble best, through all these failings.

THE GREAT RANADE.

Every mind that is nourished on the memories of Maharashtra must turn at this juncture in grateful remembrance to all those noble men who have tried to mould the course of events and the times in which they lived and worked. Alike as in the rest of India, the disappearance of the Mahratta Empire left a gloom in which the prevailing note was one of inaction and apathy. The task which the late Justice Ranade sat himself to do was to dispel this despondent inertia. He was out to make men think deeply so that they may act effectively. He stands out as the fountain head of inspiration remarkable alike for his profound learning and equally for the mighty humanitarian urge which ever inspired every single activity of his life. His efforts at creating a sense of civic responsibility had begun to bear some fruit even before the inception of the Indian National Congress. His seminal inspiration had begun even then to move the minds of men around to newer thoughts and unexplored regions of aspiration.

As early as in 1877 at the Delhi Durbar, Shri Ranade and Sjt. Wasudeo Ganesh Joshi had mooted the project for the National Congress and placed it before the leaders of public opinion in the country. Mr. Allan Hume had further discussed the policy and objects of the National Congress with Ranade and his circle before the idea took its final shape. The inaugural session of the Congress was fixed to meet at Poona. It was merely an accidental outbreak of cholera in Poona that forced the plans to be changed in favour of Bombay. Ten years after, the Congress session was held in Poona. At this gathering Rao Bahadur Bhide who was the Chairman of the Reception Committee talked of a "United and Federated India." To-day this conception has gained such a wide acceptance that it has become the subject of an insolent parody by our Imperialist overlords. They deny us our freedom and our inalienable right of Self-Determination, and force upon us the Charter of our Slavery. They expect us to accept it quietly because perhaps they have chosen to call it the Constitution of an Indian Federation. The question of the effective wrecking of this Slave Constitution and its substitution by a real system of self-government has come to occupy the central place in our struggle.



Mr. Shankarrao Deo Chairman of the Reception Committee.

THE TILAK ERA.

The flame of national self-respect was further fed by the efforts and sacrifice of such noble workers as Chiplunkar, Agarkar and the great Lokamanya Tilak. Even before the Indian National Congress came to be founded as the organ of our struggle Tilak and Agarkar had willingly braved the then inconceivable hardships of jail, in the course of a struggle against the Foreign Power. Tilak used his entire energies of thought, word and action towards one single objective,—the intensification of our Political Struggle. Our President Pandit Jawaharlal has rightly called him the first among our "mass leaders." He dragged the politics of his day from the stuffy atmosphere of the drawing room and the council chamber, and turned the public meeting into a forum of political education where problems were tackled without fear or favour. He utilised the famine of 1897 to work up a movement for agrarian relief. It was also his idea to appeal to the glorious days of Maharaja Shivaji to kindle into the breast a fresh yearning for freedom. It was far from his mind to use the memories of the Maratha Empire to fan the fraction fire of communalism. On the other hand, it was an earnest effort to impress on the minds of our people, right in the heart of ignorance and poverty, that a nation cannot prosper save when she is the sole mistress of her destiny.

Every movement initiated by Lokamanya Tilak had three clear objectives at the root. He had a very firm realisation of the intrinsic excellence of Indian culture. In spite of the present degeneration of our land, he held that our culture was based on the widest of spiritual principles, on which alone social harmony and well-being can be approached in the world. Hence he was convinced that Indian reconstruction must necessarily be attempted on the sound foundations of Indian tradition and culture, which represent the collective wisdom of generations. Thus alone could India make her destined contribution to the well-being and progress of mankind.

SAVING INDIA'S CULTURE.

His second great axiom was the need for India to attain her freedom before she could save her great culture from falling into decadent ruin. He was firmly convinced that no nation can grow to the full stature of her manhood, unless she had removed the chains of foreign exploitation. He was, therefore, never satisfied with the mere ventilation of petty grievances against the established order; he was a votary of the cult of root and branch, long before that cult gained its present popularity. Tilak was always very keen that the natural leaders of men in the towns should win the loyalty and love of the poorer people, and push ahead with the entire masses in the freedom's struggle. He was firmly convinced that radical reforms, whether social or industrial, educational or cultural are impossible of achievement within the framework of the present Imperialist regime. To this end he advocated that India should pool her entire resources to create a strong and militant organ for the struggle which will be capable of great resistance.

His third great principle was the inculcation of a conscious spirit of nationalism among all the classes and creeds of India, that have held her in disunion throughout all these years. He never accepted any theory of transcendental divine right of one community or class to usurp the entire political power and continue to dominate the lives of all. Thus the Nationalism he dreamed of and struggled to realise in this land was essentially democratic in its content. He taught the upper classes to leave their snobbish aloofness and identify themselves with the common men around, and use their powers of education and ability for organising the nation for the struggle.

The cultural superiority of India, the necessity for complete self-government, and nationalism that gives the fullest expression to real democracy, these may well be said to be the national heritage of Tilak's political philosophy; and the wide acceptance that these ideals have gained among the entire politically conscious sections of our countrymen, has justified the name—Lokamanya, by which Tilak's popularity is fondly expressed by the Nation. His ideas have left a lasting impress on the political life of our times.

THE COMING OF GANDHI.

Imperialism has yielded us constitutional reform on the one hand and repression on the other throughout the last half a century. The Rowlatt Act and the Amritsar massacre followed in the wake of the Montford Reforms. Dyers and O'Dwyers of the Punjab scandal, went scotfree through the bureaucratic machine while they were hailed in their country as saviours of the Empire. It was felt that such an injury and insult to the Indian Nation should be met with some definite and dignified retaliation. It was the rare good fortune of this land, to have amongst us Mahatma Gandhi who could offer a new and dynamic lead at such a time. He placed before the nation his programme of Non-Cooperation, and here Providence wrung down the curtain on the career of the beloved Lokamanya Tilak. Thus in a very literal sense, a new chapter of our struggle was opened up. But the end of one epoch itself marked the beginning of another. The National Congress accepted in full the Gandhian programme of Non-Cooperation, and with the new programme came a new leadership.

LOKAMANYA AND MAHATMA

It is my honest conviction that the political programme of Mahatma Gandhi is the logical evolution of the politics and ideals of Lokamanya Tilak. Where resistance within the limits of the Law reaches its completeness, it must inevitably express itself in terms of Civil Disobedience. One comes across this line of reasoning several times in the writings of Lokamanya Tilak. He had presented before his followers this idea of a bloodless revolution, while expounding the technique and policy of the Boycott from 1905 to 1908. Non-violence and the consequent discipline it entails are the essential and practical prerequisites of preparing the masses for Civil disobedience. The Boycott programme of Lokamanya Tilak carries within it the embryo of Non-Cooperation. Out of this political weapon of the boycott, Gandhiji has forged a powerful weapon of revolution by linking this Boycott with the spiritual principles of Ahimsa which bring into play the profoundest sources of power that are hidden within the human breast. The Swadeshi movement of Lokamanya Tilak, has developed in the hands of Gandhiji as a broad-based organization of khadi and the A.I.V.A. When Gandhiji initiated his first essay in mass Satyagraha, Tilak was out of India. He took the first opportunity to state in public, that his only regret was that he was not in India to join that Satyagraha. This ought to be a sufficient proof that Tilak was not an opponent of the Gandhian programme.

It was from this point of view alone that the large mass of people in the country as well as the practical idealists among our youth threw themselves in this struggle. All the same, Maharashtra could not continue to be in the advance guard of the fight, for the lack of an outstanding personality who could forge a powerful organisation out of the spontaneous enthusiasm and uprising of large sections of our people in the province, during the non-cooperation movement and afterwards. The flame of non-cooperation was kept undimmed by that band of selfless youth who had thrown themselves in the non-cooperation movement. By their undying faith and sacrifice alone was this achievement rendered possible against great odds. The Mulshi Satyagraha, the National Schools in almost every district, Congress propaganda and Khadi work all these paths of national service were literally strewn with thorns during the earlier years of trial. And Congress workers had to face very unfavourable conditions to keep their efforts going. But gradually this storm of ridicule and opposition subsided. The tempo of Maharashtra Politics began to be warmed up under the enthusiasm of the Youth Movement and the Boycott of the Simon Commission. And the sacrifices of Congress workers through the years of despair began to bear a rich fruit. The 1930-32 movements mark a great upheaval in the political awakening of Maharashtra. This movement laid bare a fund of hitherto unsuspected enthusiasm and love of the country, and the entire mass of our people stood by the Congress as one man during this hour of trial. It was now universally realised, that Gandhian programme was the rightful heir to the political legacy of Lokamanya Tilak; and that though the underlying political philosophy of Tilak and Gandhi are distinct, they are certainly far from contradictory. The conflict of loyalties as between Tilak and Gandhi which held the politics of our province in the grip of inaction was finally resolved and a realisation of the unity of objective and effort galvanised the province to a new pitch of activity and sacrifice. And after 1932 as in other provinces, there emerged in the ranks of the Congress workers in Maharashtra a group of youngmen who were at the same time convinced Socialists.

THE IMMEDIATE TASK.

To-day there are on the platform of the National Congress three distinct groups. The advocates of the legislative programme, the non-cooperating votaries of constructive work and village organisation, as well as those who stand by the mobilisation of the workers and peasants. Yet all these groups are united in their faith in the potency of Satyagraha as a powerful weapon of mass action. If the representatives of the Congress enter the legislatures to-day, it is with no desire to wring such concessions as we can out of that constitutional machine. We enter the legislatures admittedly to defeat the Imperialist Conspiracy of defying with impunity on inalienable right of self-determination and "to wreck, uproot and destroy," the Slave constitution which is being foisted on us in the teeth of the severest opposition of the entire nation. It is further our object to implement this task by convening a Constituent Assembly based on adult franchise which alone will vindicate our birth-right of self determination and self-government. Between the successful wrecking of the present constitution and the convening of the Constituent Assembly, lies an inevitable phase of mass action. This fact is even admitted by those who stand for the Council programme. This is the crucial point which marks the difference between the Legislative programme of all other political parties on the one hand, and the Congress on the other. The Socialists in the Congress may differ from Mahatma Gandhi in the plan of economic reconstruction which they visualise in a Free India. All the same, even the Socialists assert that the immediate task before the country is the building up of a formidable United Front against British Imperialism in which every single force that is against the British domination is organised for intensifying our struggle. To-day all these groups also agree that the Indian National Congress is the central organ of this struggle and its technique of peaceful resistance is the only practical weapon of mass action. The mobilisation of every large section of our people in the town and country, through the programme of the National Congress; the intensification of our resistance to imperialist domination—so as to capture all Power, these issues stand in the forefront of the struggle to-day. Large sections of our people however, will not be very much the better for a mere transference of Political Power; and Swaraj to be real to the people as a whole, must include the levelling up of economic and social inequalities.

A survey of the last fifty years of our national history will easily make it clear that the Indian National Congress has alone attempted this task with a certain measure of success. This is the most representative platform of our Nation. Every shade of advanced political opinion is reflected within the Congress to-day. The present organisation of the Congress is extremely broadbased, and hence most closely democratic. Every one is free to present his own plan of action to the Congress. Any person may try to convert the majority to his view and get the verdict of approval to his policy or programme. It is also proper that no undue restriction should be placed on any group in trying to propagate his own ideology by all legitimate means so long as care is taken not to water down the spontaneous and voluntary discipline of the Congress which is its special source of strength. There should be the widest measure of tolerance regarding the particular schools of political philosophy. Only on these terms can the most dynamic group at any time continue to keep in its hands the leadership of the National Congress and on these terms alone will it develop to be our greatest organ of the Anti-Imperialist struggle. The central motif of Indian politics must therefore be to make the Congress policies increasingly more effective so as to win the loyalty and support of all who stand in the vanguard. This is only possible if freedom of thought is combined with ungrudging discipline to the will of the majority. This was the spirit in which Lokamanya Tilak approached the Congress. That the Congress should keep its doors open to all those who stood for self-government for India; that no section should be outcast, this was the quintessence of Tilak's insistence at Surat. The failure of the Congress leadership at the time, to keep a tolerant attitude led to a split. The expulsion of extremist forces made them an easy scape-goat to the repressive policies of the Government. The consequent weakening of the national struggle led to the flouting of the Indian demand for Swaraj. But for that split in 1907, the Congress may have been in a position to wring out of British Imperialism the birth-right of every nation, in the critical moment of the Imperialist War. This lesson can help us to realise the urgency at the present juncture, to put no rigid barrier to the intellectual yearnings of the Youth of to-day. Such an effort has led before to an inevitable split in which the national forces alone suffered a loss. May we learn our lesson from that past failure? But I trust that the Gandhian insistence on non-violence and tolerance is the best guarantee against such a catastrophe.

UNPRECEDENTED UPHEAVAL

The exploited masses of every land are being mercilessly crushed to-day under Imperialist militarist militarism. They are the helpless victims of their war-lust. Science has unfolded ever new secrets of nature, for the comfort of man; but the magnitude of our knowledge has failed to add to the well-being of humanity as a whole, mainly because, human reason, and goodwill have betrayed a peculiar lack of vitality and strength, to hold their own. The Industrial transformation of the machine age has uprooted the fabric of our social existence, and all over the world there is an unprecedented upheaval, to determine what shall be the shape of things to come. The need of the hour is for such pioneers of social well-being who can indicate to the perplexed masses the direction in which the tasks of social reconstruction can be attempted. It is necessary that such effort should always be carried on within the context of the existing social situation. Every individual must be taught to realise that the fulfilment of individual existence can only be sought through the unceasing pursuit of social well-being. This social whole is the ultimate basis of all true spirituality. It is not right that individual excellence, whether intellectual or physical, should be turned to selfish ends alone. That the real enrichment of individual existence, as well as its true fulfilment, can only come when every faculty is turned to promote the wellbeing of all. This precept of spiritual wisdom, must especially be realised by the powerful groups in every society. Power must go hand in hand with a determination to serve the social ends. Else the powerful will be a curse to society.

UNITED STAND AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

It is a token of our past grandeur that we have hit upon non-violent mass resistance as the peculiar technique of our struggle we can march steadily on towards our goal of Swaraj or Rama Raj, where there is no room for oppression or inequality, only if we are struggling to change ourselves from within and without. Where social reorganisation and individual transformation move hand in hand.

However much we may differ regarding this ultimate objective, our immediate task is the liberation of our people from the death grip of British Imperialism. On this point we of the National Congress speak with one voice. Hence the Congress becomes the spear-head of anti-Imperialist resistance and the nation gathers under its standard. If all these energies could be converted to peaceful resistance I feel certain that we have every hope of approaching our objective of freedom from British Imperialism and the establishment of a state whose nature is determined by our own people."

INDIA AND LEAGUE

India has no enthusiasm for it whatever, and the Indian membership of the League is a farce, for the selection of delegates is made by the British Government. We must work for a real League of Nations, democratically constructed, which would in effect be a League of Peoples. If even the present League, ineffective and powerless as it is, can be used in favour of peace, we shall welcome it.

NO PARTIES TO IMPERIALIST WAR

We believe in the sanctity of treaties but we cannot consider ourselves bound by treatics, in the making of which the people of India had no part, unless we accept them in due course. The problem of maintaining peace cannot be isolated by us, in our present condition, from war resistance. The Congress has already declared that we can be no parties to an imperialist war, and we will not allow the exploitation of India's man power and resources for such a war. Any such attempt will be resisted by us.

FOREFRONT OF OUR PROGRAMME

We have put the Constituent Assembly in the forefront of our programme, as well as the fight against the federal structure. With what force can we press these two vital points and build up a mass agitation around them if we wobble over the question of office and get entangled in its web?

"We Are Apparently Weak; Not Really So"

(Continued from Page 1.)

that I accept your gracious gift with hesitation?

Before we consider the problems that face us, we must give thought to our comrades—those who have left us during these past few months and those who languish year after year, often with no end in prospect, in prison and detention camp. Two well-beloved colleagues have gone—Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari and Abbas Tyabji, the bearers of names honoured in Congress history, dear to all of us as friends and comrades, brave and wise counsellors in times of difficulty.

Our Comrades In Prison

To our comrades in prison or in detention we send greeting. Their travail continues and it grows, and only recently we have heard with horror of the suicide of three detenus who found life intolerable for them in the fair province of Bengal, whose young men and women in such large numbers live in internment without end. We have an analogy elsewhere, in Nazi Germany where concentration camps flourish and suicides are not uncommon.

Soon after the last Congress I had to nominate the Working Committee and I included in this our comrade, Subhas Chandra Bose. But you know how he was snatched away from us on arrival at Bombay and ever since then he has been kept in internment despite failing health. Our Committee has been deprived of his counsel, and I have missed throughout the year this brave comrade on whom we all counted so much. Helplessly we watch this crushing of our men and women, but this helplessness in the present steels our resolve to end this intolerable condition of our people.

One who was not with us at Lucknow has come back to us after long internment and prison. We offer cordial welcome to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan for his own brave self as well as for the sake of the people of the Frontier

SPAIN FIGHTS OUR BATTLES

In Spain to-day, our battles are being fought and we watch this struggle not merely with the sympathy of friendly outsiders, but with the painful anxiety of those who are themselves involved in it. We see in Spain, as so often elsewhere, the tragic destruction of the walls of the citadel of freedom. How often they have been lost and then retaken, how often destroyed and rebuilt.—PT. JAWAHARLAL.

Province whom he has so effectively and gallantly led in India's struggle for freedom. But though he is with us, he may not, so the orders of the British Government in India run, go back home or enter his province or even the Punjab. And in that province of his the Congress organisation is still illegal and most political activities prevented.

I must also offer on your behalf warm welcome to one, who though young, is an old and well-tried soldier in India's fight for freedom, Comrade M. N. Roy has just come to us after a long and most distressing period in prison, but, though shaken up in body, he comes with fresh mind and heart, eager to take his part in that old struggle that knows no end till it ends in success.

The elements have been unusually cruel to us during these past few months and famine and floods and droughts have afflicted many provinces and brought great suffering to millions of our people. Recently a great cyclone descended on Guntur district in the South causing tremendous damage and rendering large numbers homeless, with all their belongings destroyed. We may not complain of this because the elements are still largely beyond human control. But the wit of man find a remedy for recurring floods due to known causes, and make provision for the consequences of droughts and the like, and organise adequate relief for the victims of natural catastrophes. But that wit is lacking among those who control our destinies, and our people, always living on the verge of utter destitution, can face no additional shock without going under.

We are all engrossed in India at present in the provincial elections that will take place soon. The Congress has put up over a thousand candidates and this business of election ties us in many ways, and yet I would ask you, as I did at Lucknow, to take heed of the terrible and fascinating drama of the world. Our destinies are linked up with it, and our fate, like the fate of every country, will depend on the outcome of the conflicts of rival forces and ideas that are taking place everywhere. Again I would remind you that our problem of national freedom as well as social freedom is but a part of this great world problem, and to understand ourselves we must understand others also.

FASCISM UP

Europe In Abyss Of War

Even during these last eight months vast changes have come over the international situation, the crisis deepens, the rival forces of progress and reaction come to closer grips with each other, and we go at a terrific pace towards the abyss of war. In Europe fascism has been pursuing its triumphant course, speaking ever in a more strident voice, introducing an open gangsterism in international affairs. Based as it is on hatred and violence and dreams of war, it leads inevitably, unless it is checked in time, to world war. We have seen Abyssinia succumb to it; we see to-day the horror and tragedy of Spain.

How has this fascism grown so rapidly, so that now it threatens to dominate Europe and the world? To understand this one must seek a clue in British foreign policy. This policy, in spite of its outward variations and frequent hesitations, has been one of consistent support of Nazi Germany. The Anglo-German Naval Treaty threw France into the arms of Italy and led to the rape of Abyssinia. Behind all the talk of sanctions against Italy later on, there was the refusal by the British Government to impose any effective sanction. Even when the United States of America offered to co-operate in imposing the oil sanction, Britain refused, and was content to see the bombing of Ethiopians and the breaking up of the League of Nations system of collective security. True, the British Government always talked in terms of the League and in defence of collective security, but its actions belied its words and were meant to leave the field open to fascist aggression. Nazi Germany took step after step to humiliate the League and upset the European order, and ever the British 'National' Government followed meekly in its trail and gave it its whispered blessing.

Spain came then as an obvious and final test, a democratic Government assailed by a fascist-military rebellion aided by mercenary foreign troops. Here again while fascist Powers helped the rebels, the League Powers proclaimed a futile policy of non-intervention, apparently designed to prevent the Spanish democratic Government from combating effectively the rebel menace.

So we find British imperialism inclining more and more towards the fascist Powers, though the language it uses, as is its old habit, is democratic in texture and pious in tone. And because of this contradiction between words and deeds, British prestige has sunk in Europe and the world, and is lower to-day than it has ever been for many generations.

So in the world to-day these two great forces strive for mastery—those who labour for democratic and social freedom and those who wish to crush this freedom under imperialism and fascism. In this struggle Britain, though certainly not the mass of the British people, inevitably joins the ranks of reaction. And the struggle to-day is fiercest and clearest in Spain, and on the outcome of that depends war or peace in the world in the near future, fascist domination or the scorching of fascism and imperialism. That struggle has many lessons for us, and perhaps the most important of these is the failure of the democratic process in resolving basic conflicts and introducing vital changes to bring social and economic conditions in line with world conditions. That failure is not caused by those who desire or work for these changes. They accept the democratic method, but when this method threatens to affect great vested interests and privileged classes, these classes refuse to accept the democratic process and rebel against it. For them democracy means their own domination and the protection of their special interests. When it fails to do this, they have no further use for it and try to break it up. And in their attempt to break it, they do not scruple to use any and every method, to ally themselves with foreign and anti-national forces. Calling themselves nationalists and patriots, they employ mercenary armies of foreigners to kill their own kith and kin and enslave their own people.

In Spain to-day our battles are being fought and we watch this struggle not merely with the sympathy of friendly outsiders, but with the painful anxiety of those who are themselves involved in it. We have seen our hopes wither and a blank despair has sometimes seized us at this tragic destruction of Spain's manhood and womanhood. But in the darkest moments the flame that symbolizes the hope of Spanish freedom has burnt brightly and proclaimed to the world its eventful triumph. So many have died, men and women, boys and girls, that the Spanish Republic may live and freedom might endure. We see in Spain, as so often elsewhere, the tragic destruction of the walls of the citadel of freedom. How often they have been lost and then re-taken, how often destroyed and re-built.

I wish, and many of you will wish with me, that we could give some effective assistance to our comrades in Spain, something more than sympathy, however deeply felt. The call for help has come to us from those sorely stricken people and we cannot remain silent to that appeal. And, yet I do not know what we can do in our helplessness when we are struggling ourselves against an imperialism that binds and crushes.

AGONY OF INDIA'S MASSES

During the past eight months I have wandered a great deal in this vast land of ours, and I have seen again the throbbing agony of India's masses, the call of their eyes for relief from the terrible burdens they carry. That is our problem; all others are secondary and merely lead up to it. To solve that problem we shall have to end the imperialistic control and exploitation of India.—PT. JAWAHARLAL.

So I would like to stress before you, as I did before, this organic connection between world events, this action and interaction between one and the other. Thus we shall understand a little this complicated picture of the world to-day, a unity in spite of its amazing diversity and conflicts. In Europe, as in the Far East, there is continuous trouble, and everywhere there is ferment. The Arab struggle against British imperialism in Palestine is as much part of this great world conflict as India's struggle for freedom. Democracy and Fascism, Nationalism and Imperialism, Socialism and a decaying Capitalism, combat each other in the world of ideas, and this conflict develops on the material plane and bayonets and bombs take the place of votes in the struggle for power. Changing conditions in the world demand a new political and economic orientation and if this does not come soon, there is friction and conflict. Gradually this leads to a revolution in the minds of men and this seeks to materialise, and every delay in this change-over leads to further conflict. The existing equilibrium having gone, giving place to no other, there is deterioration, reaction, and disaster. It is this disaster that faces us in the world to-day and war on a terrible scale is an ever present possibility. Except for the Fascist Powers every country and people dreads this war and yet they all prepare for it feverishly, and in doing so they line up on this side or that. The middle groups fade out or, ghost-like, they flit about, unreal, disillusioned, self-tortured, ever-doubting. That has been the fate of the old liberalism everywhere, though in India perhaps those who call themselves Liberals, and others who think in their way, have yet to come out of the fog of complacency that envelops them. But we

"Move with new desires,
For where we used to build and love
Is no man's land, and only ghosts can live
Between two fires."

What are these new desires? The wish to put an end to this mad world system which breeds war and conflict and which crushes millions; to abolish poverty and unemployment and release the energies of vast numbers of people and utilise them for the progress and betterment of humanity; to build where to-day we destroy.

During the past eight months I have wandered a great deal in this vast land of ours and I have seen again the throbbing agony of India's masses, the call of their eyes for relief from the terrible burdens they carry. That is our problem; all others are secondary and merely lead up to it. To solve that problem we shall have to end the imperialistic control and exploitation of India. But what is this imperialism of to-day? It is not merely the physical possession of one country by another; its roots lie deeper. Modern imperialism is an outgrowth of capitalism and cannot be separated from it.

It is because of this that we cannot understand our problems without understanding the implications of imperialism and socialism. The disease is deep-seated and requires a radical and revolutionary remedy and that remedy is the socialist structure of society. We do not fight for socialism in India to-day for we have to go far before we can act in terms of socialism, but socialism comes in here and now to help us to understand our problem and point out the path to its solution, and to tell us the real content of the swaraj to come. With no proper understanding of the problem, our actions are likely to be erratic, purposeless and ineffective.

CONGRESS ROLE

Independence Is Our Goal

The Congress stands to-day for full democracy in India and fights for a democratic State, not for socialism. It is anti-imperialist and strives for great changes in our political and economic structure. I hope that the logic of events will lead it to socialism for that seems to me the only remedy for India's ills. But the urgent and vital problem for us to-day is political independence and the establishment of a democratic State. And because of this, the Congress must line up with all the progressive forces of the world and must stand for world peace. Recently there has taken place in Europe a significant development in the peace movement. The World Peace Congress, held at Brussels in September last, brought together numerous mass organisations on a common platform and gave an effective lead for peace. Whether this lead will succeed in averting war, no one can say, but all lovers of peace will welcome it and wish it success. Our Congress was ably represented at Brussels by Shri V. K. Krishna Menon and the report that he has sent us is being placed before you. I trust that the Congress will associate itself fully with the permanent peace organisation that is being built up and

END THE ACT AS A WHOLE

Next to the demand for the Constituent Assembly, our most important task will be to oppose the Federal structure of the Act. Utterly bad as the Act is, there is nothing so bad in it as the Federation, and so we must exert ourselves to the utmost to break this, and thus end the Act as a whole. To live not only under British Imperialist exploitation but also under Indian feudal control, is something that we are not going to tolerate whatever the consequences.

assist with all its strength in this great task. In doing so we must make our own position perfectly clear. For us, and we think for the world, the problem of peace cannot be separated from imperialism, and in order to remove the root causes of war, imperialism must go. We believe in the sanctity of treaties but we cannot consider ourselves bound by treaties in the making of which the people of India had no part, unless we accept them in due course. The problem of maintaining peace cannot be isolated by us, in our present condition, from war resistance. The Congress has already declared that we can be no parties to an imperialist war, and we will not allow the exploitation of India's man-power and resources for such a war. Any such attempt will be resisted by us!

The League of Nations has fallen very low and there are few who take it seriously as an instrument for the preservation of peace. India has no enthusiasm for it whatever and the Indian membership of the League is a farce, for the selection of delegates is made by the British Government. We must work for a real League of Nations, democratically constructed, which would in effect be a League of Peoples. If even the present League, ineffective and powerless as it is, can be used in favour of peace, we shall welcome it.

CONTENT OF SWARAJ TO COME

We do not fight for Socialism in India to-day for we have to go far before we can act in terms of Socialism, but Socialism comes in here and now to help us to understand our problem, and point out the path to its solution and to tell us the real content of the Swaraj to come. With no proper understanding of the problem, our actions are likely to be erratic, purposeless and ineffective.

With this international background in view, let us consider our national problems. The Government of India Act of 1935, the new Constitution, stares at us offensively, this new charter of bondage which has been imposed upon us despite our utter rejection of it, and we are preparing to fight elections under it. Why we have entered into this election contest and how we propose to follow it up has been fully stated in the Election Manifesto of the All-India Congress Committee, and I commend this manifesto for your adoption. We go to the legislatures not to co-operate with the apparatus of British imperialism but to combat the Act and seek to end it, and to resist in every way British imperialism in its attempt to strengthen its hold on India and its exploitation of the Indian people. That is the basic policy of the Congress and no Congressman, no candidate for election, must forget this. Whatever we do must be within the four corners of this policy. We are not going to the legislatures to pursue the path of constitutionalism or a barren reformism.

There is a certain tendency to compromise over these elections, to seek a majority at any cost. This is a dangerous drift and must be stopped. The elections must be used to rally the masses to the Congress standard, to carry the message of the Congress to the millions of voters and non-voters alike, to press forward the mass struggle. The biggest majority in a legislature will be of little use to us if we have not got this mass movement behind us, and a majority built on compromises with reactionary groups or individuals will defeat the very purpose of the Congress.

Constituent Assembly

With the effort to fight the Act and as a corollary to it, we have to stress our positive demand for a Constituent Assembly elected under adult suffrage. That is the very corner-stone of Congress policy to-day and our election compaign must be based on it. This Assembly must not be conceived as something emanating from the British Government or as a compromise with British imperialism. If it is to have any reality, it must have the will of the people behind it and the organised strength of the masses to support it, and the power to draw up the constitution of a free India. We have to create that mass support for it through these elections and later through our other activities.

The Working Committee has recommended to this Congress that a Convention of all Congress members of all the legislatures, and such other persons as the Committee might wish to add to them, should meet soon after the election to put forward the demand for the Constituent Assembly, and determine how to oppose, by all feasible methods the introduction of the Federal structure of the Act. Such a Convention, which must include the members of the All-India Congress Committee, should help us greatly in focusing our struggle and giving it proper direction in the legislatures and outside. It will prevent the Congress members of the legislatures from developing provincialism and getting entangled in minor provincial matters. It will give them the right perspective and a sense of all India discipline, and it should help greatly in developing mass activities on a large scale. The idea is full of big possibility and I trust that the Congress will approve of it.

Next to this demand for the Constituent Assembly, our most important task will be to oppose the Federal structure of the Act. Utterly bad as the Act is, there is nothing so bad in it as this Federation and so we must exert ourselves to the utmost to break this, and thus end the Act as a whole. To live not only under British imperialist exploitation but also under Indian feudal control, is something that we are not going to tolerate whatever the consequences. It is an interesting and instructive result of the long period of British rule in India that when as we are told, it is trying to fade off, it should gather to itself all the reactionary and obscurantist groups in India, and endeavour to hand partial control to the feudal elements.

A Free Federal India

The development of this federal scheme is worthy of consideration. We are not against the conception of a federation. It is likely that a free India may be a federal India, though in any event there must be a great deal of unitary control. But the present federation that is being thrust upon us is a federation in bondage and under the control, politically and socially, of the most backward elements in the country.

The present Indian States took shape early in the nineteenth century in the unsettled conditions of early British rule. The treaties with their autocratic rulers, which are held up to us so often now as sacred documents which may not be touched, date from that period.

It is worthwhile comparing the state of Europe then with that of India. In Europe then there were numerous tiny kingdoms and princedoms, kings were autocratic, holy alliances and royal prerogatives flourished. Slavery was legal. During these hundred years and more Europe has changed out of recognition. As a result of numerous revolutions and changes the princedoms have gone and very few kings remain. Slavery has gone. Modern industry has spread and democratic institutions have grown up with an ever-widening franchise. These in their turn have given place in some countries to fascist dictatorships. Backward Russia, with one mighty jump, has established a Soviet Socialist State and an economic order which has resulted in tremendous progress in all directions. The world has gone on changing and hovers on the brink of yet another vast change. But not so the Indian States; they remain static in this ever-changing panorama, staring at us with the eyes of the early nineteenth century. The old treaties are sacrosanct, treaties made not with the people of their representatives but with their autocratic rulers.

This is a state of affairs which no nation, no people can tolerate. We cannot recognise these old settlements of more than a hundred years ago as permanent and unchanging. The Indian States will have to fit into the scheme of a free India and their peoples must have, as the Congress has declared, the same personal, civil and democratic liberties as those of the rest of India.

States' Bid For Power

Till recent years little was heard of the treaties of the States or of paramountcy. The rulers knew their proper places in the imperial scheme of things and the heavy hand of the British Government was always in evidence. But the growth of the national movement in India gave them a fictitious importance, for the British Government began to rely upon them more and more to help it in combating this nationalism. The rulers and their ministers were quick to notice the change in the angle of vision and to profit by it. They tried to play, not without success, the British Government and the Indian people against each other and to gain advantages from both. They have succeeded to a remarkable degree and have gained extraordinary power under the federal scheme. Having preserved themselves as autocratic units, which are wholly outside the control of the rest of India, they have gained power over other parts of India. To-day we find them talking as if they were independent and laying down conditions for their adherence to the Federation. There is talk even of the abolition of the viceregal paramountcy, so that these States may remain, alone in the whole world, naked and unchecked autocracies which cannot be tampered with by any constitutional means. A sinister development is the building up of the armies of some of the bigger States on an efficient basis.

Thus our opposition to the federal part of the Constitution Act is not merely a theoretical one, but a vital matter which affects our freedom struggle and our future destiny. We have got to make it a central pivot of our struggle against the Act. We have got to break this Federation.

Our policy is to put an end to the Act and have a clean slate to write afresh. We are told by people who can think only in terms of action taken in the legislatures, that it is not possible to wreck it, and there are ample provisions and safeguards to enable the Government to carry on despite a hostile majority. We are well aware of these safeguards; they are one of the principal reasons why we reject the Act. We know also that there are second chambers to obstruct us. We can create constitutional crisis inside the legislatures, we can have deadlocks, we can obstruct the imperialist machine, but always there is a way out. The Constitution cannot be wrecked by action inside the legislatures only. For that, mass action outside is necessary, and that is why we must always remember that the essence of our freedom struggle lies in mass organisation and mass action.

The policy of the Congress in regard to the legislatures is perfectly clear; only in one matter it still remains undecided—the question of acceptance or not of office. Probably the decision of this question will be postponed till after the elections. At Lucknow I ventured to tell you that, in my opinion, acceptance of office was a negation of our policy of rejection of the Act; it was further a reversal of the policy we had adopted in 1920 and followed since then. Since Lucknow the Congress has further clarified its position in the Election Manifesto and declared that we are not going to the legislatures to co-operate in any way with the Act but to combat it. That limits the field of our decision in regard to offices, and those who incline to acceptance of them must demonstrate that this is the way to non-co-operate with the Act, and to end it.

Office Must Lead To Deadlock

It seems to me that the only logical consequence of the Congress policy, as defined in our resolutions and in the Election Manifesto, is to have nothing to do with office and ministry. Any deviation from this would mean a reversal of that policy. It would inevitably mean a kind of partnership with British imperialism in the exploitation of the Indian people, an acquiescence, even though under protest and subject to reservations, in the basic ideas underlying the Act, an association to some extent with British imperialism in the hateful task of the repression of our advanced elements. Office accepted on any other basis is hardly possible, and if it is possible, it will lead almost immediately to deadlock and conflict. That deadlock and impasse does not frighten us; we welcome it. But then we must think in terms of deadlocks and not in terms of carrying on with the office.

There seems to be a fear that if we do not accept office, others will do so, and they will put obstacles in the way of our freedom movement. But if we are in a majority we can prevent others from misbehaving, we can even prevent the formation of any ministry. If our majority is a doubtful one then office for us depends on compromises with non-Congress elements, a policy full of danger for our cause, and one which would inevitably lead to our acting in direct opposition to the Congress mandate of rejection of the Act. Whether we are in a majority or in a minority, the real thing will always be the organised mass backing behind us. A majority without that backing can do little in the legislatures, even a militant minority with conscious and organised mass support can make the functioning of the Act very difficult.

We have put the Constituent Assembly in the fore-front of our programme, as well as the fight against the federal structure. With what force can we press these two vital points and build up a mass agitation around them if we wob-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 1.)

TO OUR COMRADES IN SPAIN

I wish, and many of you will wish with me, that we could give some effective assistance to our comrades in Spain, something more than sympathy, however deeply felt. The call for help has come to us from those sorely stricken people and we cannot remain silent to that appeal. And yet I do not know what we can do in our helplessness when we are struggling ourselves against an Imperialism that binds and crushes.—PT. JAWAHARLAL.

NO TRUCK WITH BARREN REFORMISM

(Continued from Page 9.)

ble over the question of office and get entangled in its web?

Meaning Of Mass Contact

We have great tasks ahead, great problems to solve both in India and in the international sphere. Who can face and solve these problems in India but this great organisation of ours, which has, through fifty years' effort and sacrifice, established its unchallengeable right to speak for the millions of India? Has it not become the mirror of their hopes and desires, their urge to freedom, and the strong arm that will wrest this freedom from unwilling and resisting hands? It started in a small way with a gallant band of pioneers, but even then it represented a historic force and it drew to itself the goodwill of the Indian people. From year to year it grew, faced inner conflicts whenever it wanted to advance and was held back by some of its members. But the urge to go ahead was too great, the push from below increased, and though a few left us, unable to adjust themselves to changing conditions, vast numbers of others joined the Congress. It became a great propaganda machine dominating the public platform of India. But it was an amorphous mass and its organisational side was weak, and effective action on a large scale was beyond its powers. The coming of Gandhiji brought the peasant masses to the Congress, and the new constitution that was adopted at his instance in Nagpur in 1920 tightened up the organisation, limited the number of delegates according to population, and gave it strength and capacity for joint and effective action. That action followed soon after on a countrywide scale and was repeated in later years. But the very success and prestige of the Congress often drew undesirable elements to its fold and accentuated the defects of the constitution. The organisation was becoming unwieldy and slow of movement and capable of being exploited in local areas by particular groups. Two years ago radical changes were made in the constitution again at Gandhiji's instance. One of these was the fixation of the number of delegates according to membership, a change which has given a greater reality to our elections and strengthened us organisationally. But still our organisational side lags far behind the great prestige of the Congress, and there is a tendency for our committees to function in the air, cut off from the rank and file.

It was partly to remedy this that the Mass Contacts resolution was passed by the Lucknow Congress, but unhappily the Committee that was in charge of this matter has not reported yet. The problem is a wider one than was comprised in that resolution for it includes an overhauling of the Congress constitution with the object of making it a closer knit body, capable of disciplined and effective action. That action to be effective must be mass action, and the essence of the strength of the Congress has been this mass basis and mass response to its calls. But though that mass basis is there, it is not reflected in the organisational side, and hence an inherent weakness in our activities.

We have seen the gradual transformation of the Congress from a small upper class body, to one representing the great body of the lower middle classes, and later the masses of this country. As this drift to the masses continued the political role of the organisation changed and is changing, for this political role is largely determined by the economic roots of the organisation.

We are already and inevitably committed to this mass basis for without it there is no power or strength in us. We have now to bring that into line with the organisation, so as to give our primary members greater powers of initiative and control, and opportunities for day to day activities. We have, in other words, to democratise the Congress still further.

Another aspect of this problem that has been debated during the past year has been the desirability of affiliating other organisations, of peasants, workers and others, which also aim at the freedom of the Indian people, and thus to make the Congress the widest possible joint front of all the anti-imperialist forces in the country. As it is, the Congress has an extensive direct membership among these groups; probably 75 per cent. of its members come from the peasantry. But, it is argued, that functional representation will give far greater reality to the peasants and workers in the Congress. This proposal has been resisted because of a fear that the Congress might be swamped by new elements, sometimes even politically backward elements. As a matter of fact, although this question is an important one for us, any decision of it will make little difference at present; its chief significance will be as a gesture of good-will. For there are few well-organised workers' or peasants' unions in the country which are likely to profit by Congress affiliation. There is not the least possibility of any swamping, and, in any event, this can easily be avoided. I think that now or later some kind of functional representation in the Congress is inevitable and desirable. It is easy for the Congress to lay down conditions for such affiliation, so as to prevent bogus and mushroom growths or undesirable organisations from profiting by it. A limit might also be placed on the number of representatives that such affiliated organisations can send. Some such recommendation, I believe, has been made by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee.

The real object before us is to build up a powerful joint front of all the anti-imperialist forces in the country. The Congress has indeed been in the past, and is to-day, such a united popular front, and inevitably the Congress must be the basis and pivot of united action. The active participation of the organised workers and peasants in such a front would add to its strength and must be welcomed. Co-operation between them and the Congress organisation has been growing and has been a marked feature of the past year. This tendency must be encouraged. The most urgent and vital need of India to-day is this united national front of all forces and elements that are ranged against imperialism. Within the Congress itself most of these forces are represented, and in spite of their diversity and difference in outlook, they have co-operated and worked together for the common good. That is a healthy sign both of the vitality of our great movement and the unity that binds it together. The basis of it is anti-imperialism and independence. Its immediate demand is for a Constituent Assembly leading to a democratic State where political power has been transferred to the mass of the people. An inevitable consequence of this is the withdrawal of the alien army of occupation.

These are the objectives before us, but we cannot ignore the present day realities and the day to day problems of our people. These ever-present realities are the poverty and unemployment of our millions, appalling poverty and an unemployment which has even the middle classes in its grip and grows like a creeping paralysis. The world is full of painful contrasts to-day, but surely nowhere else are these contrasts so astounding as in India. Imperial Delhi stands visible symbol of British power, with all its pomp and circumstance and vulgar ostentation and wasteful extravagance; and within a few miles of it are the mud huts of India's starving peasantry, out of whose meagre earnings these great palaces have been built, huge salaries and allowances paid. The ruler of a State flaunts his palaces and his luxury before his wretched and miserable subjects, and talks of his treaties and his inherent right to autocracy. And the new Act and Constitution have come to us to preserve and perpetuate these contrasts, to make India safe for autocracy and imperialist exploitation.

No Voice To Labour.

As I write, a great railway strike is in progress. For long the world of railway workers has been in ferment because of retrenchment and reduction in wages and against them is the whole power of the State. Some time ago there was a heroic strike in the Ambernath Match Factory near Bombay, owned by a great foreign trust. But behind that trust and supporting it we saw the apparatus of Government functioning in the most extraordinary way. The workers in our country have yet to gain elementary rights; they have yet to have an eight hour day and unemployment insurance and a guaranteed living wage.

But a vaster and more pressing problem is that of the peasantry, for India is essentially a land of the peasants. In recognition of this fact, and to bring the Congress nearer to the peasant masses, we are meeting here to-day at the village of Faizpur and not, as of old, in some great city. The Lucknow Congress laid stress on this land problem and called on the Provincial Committees to frame agrarian programmes. This work is still incomplete for the vastness and intricacy of it has demanded full investigation. But the urgency of fthe problem calls for immediate solution. Demands for radical reforms in the rent and revenue and the abolition of feudal levies have been made from most of the provinces. The crushing burden of debt on the agricultural classes has led to a wide-spread cry for a moratorium and a substantial liquidation of debt. In the Punjab 'Karza' (Debt) Committees have grown up to protect the peasantry. All these and many other demands are insistently made and vast gatherings of peasants testify to their inability to carry their present burdens. Yet it is highly doubtful if this problem can be solved piecemeal and without changing completely the land system. That land system cannot endure an obvious step is to remove the intermediaries between the cultivator and the State. Co-operative or collective farming must follow.

Plan Or Patch-Work Is The Question.

The reform of the land system is tied up with the development of industry, both large-scale and cottage, in order to give work to our scores of millions of unemployed and raise the pitiful standards of our people. That again is connected with so many other things—education housing, roads and transport, sanitation, medical relief, social services, etc. Industry cannot expand properly because of the economic and financial policy of the Government which, in the name of Imperial Preference, encourages British manufactures in India, and works for the profit of Big Finance in the City of London. The currency ratio continues in spite of persistent Indian protest; gold has been pouring out of India continuously now for five years at a prodigious rate, though all India vehemently opposes this overflow. And the new Act tells us that we may do nothing which the Viceroy or the Governor might consider as an unfair discrimination against British trade or commercial interests. The old order may yield place to the new but British interests are safe and secure

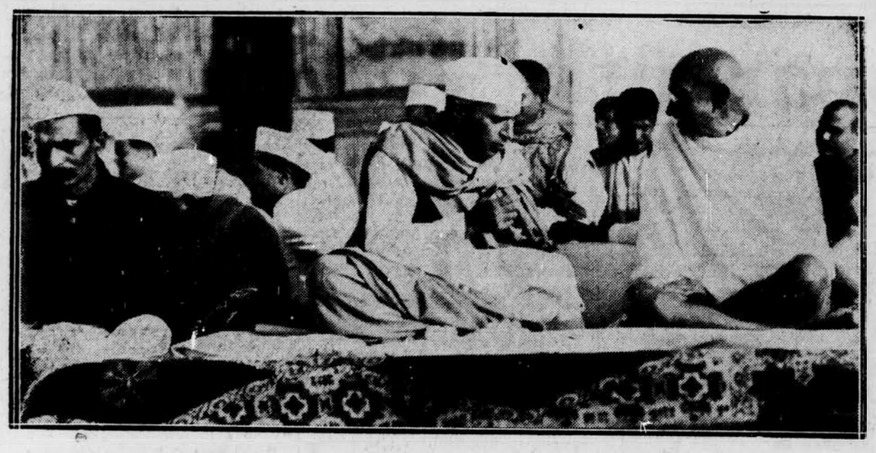
And so one problem runs into another and all together from that vast complex that is India to-day. Are we going to solve this by petty tinkering and patchwork with all manner of vested interests obstructing us and preventing advance? Only a great planned system for the whole land and dealing with all these various national activities, co-ordinating them, making each serve the larger whole and the interests of the mass of our people, only such a planned system with vision and courage to back it, can find a solution. But planned systems do not flourish under the shadow of monopolies and vested interests and imperialist exploitation. They require the air and soil of political and social freedom.

These are distant goals for us to-day though the rapid march of events may bring us face to face with them sooner than we imagine. The immediate goal—independence—is nearer and more definite, and that is why perhaps we escape, to a large extent, that tragic disillusion and hopelessness which affects so many in Europe.

We are apparently weak, not really so. We grow in strength, the Empire of Britain fades away. Because we are politically and economically crushed, our civil liberties taken away, hundreds of our organisations made illegal, thousands of our young men and women always kept in prison or in detention camp, our movements continually watched by hordes of secret servicemen and informers, our spoken word taken down, lest it offend the law of sedition, because of all this and more we are not weaker but stronger, for all this intense repression is the measure of our growing national strength. War and revolution dominate the world and nations arm desperately. If war comes or other great crisis, India's attitude will make a difference. We hold the keys of success in our hands if we but turn them rightly. And it is the increasing realisation of this that has swept away the defeatist mentality of our people.

Meanwhile the general election claims our attention and absorbs our energy. Here too we find official interference, in spite of denial, and significant attempts to prevent secrecy of voting in the case of illiterate voters. The United Provinces have been singled out for this purpose and the system of coloured boxes, which will be used everywhere else, has been ruled out for the U. P. But we shall win in these elections in spite of all the odds—State pressure, vested interest, money.

That will be but a little step in a long journey, and we shall march on, with danger and distress as companions. We have long had these for our fellow travellers and we have grown used to them. And when we have learnt how to dominate them we shall also know how to dominate success.



GANDHIJI ENGAGES PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU IN CONVERSATION AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION AT FAIZPUR.

SYT. ACHYUT PATWARDHAN, SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL AND PT. JAWAHARLAL ARRIVE AT THE SUBJECTS COMMITTEE PANDAL, FAIZPUR.

ANOTHER PRESS CANARD

No Truth In Report Of Leaders' Deputation To Mahatma Gandhi

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TILAK NAGAR (Congress Camp), December 26.

On enquiries made by your Special Correspondent regarding the report flashed out by a news agency from Faizpur that there was a proposal amongst the Congress leaders to go in a deputation to request Gandhiji to re-enter politics he has been authorised to say that there is absolutely no truth in it.

"This is the first time I have heard anything about it," said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel when informed of the report. "Possibly they wanted to have something new every day. Is it not?" Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that not a word had even been whispered about it in the Working Committee members' camp.

NO NEWS IN GANDHIJI'S CAMP

On a visit to Gandhiji's camp to find out if they were aware of any such deputation coming, your representative found Gandhiji out and study weaving at closer quarters. Mr. Mahadev Desai was there discussing with Messrs. Satyamurti and Nagindas Master. When informed of the news he expressed surprise and jocularly remarked "Then I must fix up an appointment for the deputationists."

RAJEN BABU'S MASTERLY PERFORMANCE

Impressions Of "Battle Royal" In Subjects Committee Meeting

(From Our Special Correspondent)

FAIZPUR, December 25.

From its first tussle with Leftists, the Congress Executive emerged victorious to-day but with its strength showing no signs of increase. The present A.I.C.C. has a membership nearly double that of its predecessor at Lucknow but voting to-day on two important amendments sponsored by Leftists indicated the ratio between the Executive and the Opposition remains more or less unchanged.

Out of the 23 speakers that participated in the debate on the first resolution a majority of them spoke in favour of the amendment on office question. Speeches by Leftists however made no deep impression except that of Mrs. Kamaladevi who made out a strong case against office acceptance. Mr. Dange's amendment evoked speeches from veterans of the Working Committee who reaffirmed their faith and allegiance to Gandhism.

Rajen Babu's reply to the debate was a masterly performance and his gentle but persuasive style had the desired effect. Rajen Babu and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad both combined to demolish the Leftist arguments. Both agreed in declaring that in certain circumstances office acceptance might be desirable in order to further the Congress objective and both agreed in declaring that they personally had no particular fascination for office.

Evolving Foreign Policy Of Nationalist India

DR. LOHIA REVIEWS WORK OF A. I. C. C.'s FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

TILAK NAGAR, (Congress Camp), (By Mail.)

The following report of the activities of the Foreign Department of the A. I. C. C. drawn up by its secretary, Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, for submission to the A. I. C. C., has been released to the Press:—

"The Lucknow Congress resolution on the Foreign Department stated that this was to be organised with a view to create and maintain contacts with Indians overseas and with international, national, labour and other organizations abroad with whom co-operation is possible and is likely to help in the cause of Indian freedom.

UNIVERSAL CONTACT.

The Department started functioning on the 15th of May last and the first step it took was to get into touch with the various organizations referred to in the Congress resolution. Circular letters, initiating our relations and conveying to them greetings of the Congress, were sent to these organizations. We are to-day in contact with over 400 organizations and individuals. A little over 100 of these are newspapers, journals, literary and cultural organizations. Peace and anti-war, anti-imperialist, Socialist and women's orgnizations and national and international organizations of Labour number about 50. There are 75 prominent individuals, 6 Civil Liberties Unions and 6 Youth Organisations. Among our countrymen and their organisations abroad, 36 are those in the British Colonies and 42 in other parts of the world. The number of such groups of the English, French and others as take a special interest in Indian affairs is 13. Nationalist organizations in Colonial and semi-colonial countries and Negro organizations, who have to fight against tyranny in some form or other, number 45 and 35 respectively.

NEWS LETTERS.

The Department has to date sent 10 News-Letters abroad and maintains regular correspondence with the overseas organizations and individuals. The News-letter had to be suspended during the month of October last following a search in our office and seizure of a varied type of mimeographed material and circulars under the charge of their being "unauthorized news-sheets". The News-letter has now been resumed.

Both with a view to reciprocating the work done for us by our friends outside and to inform our countrymen of world happenings, the Department has issued a series of statements reviewing foreign affairs to the Home Press. The Nationalist Press has throughout been very co-operating and has greatly helped the Department in its effort to disseminate correct information of the outside world in this country.

INCREASING INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK.

During the half year under review, four major events in the outside world, the close of the Ethiopian tragedy, the Revolt in Palestine, the Civil War in Spain, the World Peace Congress, have seriously agitated public opinion in India. Special days were held in all parts of the country, in condemnation of Italian aggression in Ethiopia, and that of Britain in Palestine and in sympathy with the popular front forces in Spain and the World Peace Congress. We are steadily growing more conscious of the fact that freedom and peace and prosperity are indivisible and that the snapping of the imperialist chains in any part of the world weakens our own. The outside world has been made aware of this increasing consciousness among our people and is reciprocating with greater sympathy for our cause. The Department has helped to strengthen these mutual bonds through correspondence and Press Notes.

PEACE CONGRESS.

The World Peace Congress met in Brussels in the first week of September last and the Indian National Congress was represented on it by Mr. V. K. Menon. Though it was only the first conference of the International Peace Campaign, the Peace Congress showed the mighty will of the people of the world for peace. Over 4,000 delegates representing tens of millions of adherents were present. These included the numerous elements, trade unions and peasant associations, aviators and ex-Service Men's Associations(League of Nations Societies, educationists, artists and writers and youth Leagues. Mr Krishna Menon achieved remarkable success in impressing upon the Congress that a continuing cause of war was the system of Imperialism that generated imperialist rivalries and colonial domination and consequently wars. India stands to gain by association with the Peace Congress and it is a primary duty of the Foreign Department to strengthen this association. Meanwhile, prominent publicists and public men of the country have in a number of ways stressed the necessity of intimate relations between India and overseas. Vithalbhai Patel though his generous donation towards this end has made the continuous maintenance of foreign relations a plank of our national activities. Subhas Chandra Bose through his various writings has informed our countrymen how regular connections with specific overseas organisations designed, for example, to serve the interests of Civil Liberties or of democracy can be of immense use in our freedom struggle. It has also been pointed out that a careful study of world happenings can be very directly helpful in the timing of our national action for freedom. The coincidence of the nationalist upheaval in Egypt in the very recent past with the Italo-Ethiopian War has been rightly regarded as a clever manoeuvre of Egyptian success. This cannot, however, be gainsaid that the timing of a national action for freedom with a general international upheaval is fruitful of possibilities and must be consistently kept in view.

DOUBLE-SIDED ACTIVITY.

During the last six months newspaper readers in the country will have become aware of the many-sided activities of the Foreign Department. For various reasons the Foreign News-letter of the Department has been favoured with considerable publicity and has given rise to the mistaken idea that the Department is something like an information bureau on Indian affairs for overseas organisations and individuals. The Department is not merely a news agency and an impression of that sort if it is widespread, can only result in robbing many of our efforts on a large part of their educative use. If we must think in terms of publicity bureaux and news agencies, it will be helpful to remember that the Foreign Department is not a one-sided news agency. If it is news agency on Indian affairs for overseas purposes, it is at the same time a news agency on foreign affairs for home purposes A large number of press notes and bulletins on several foreign movements that the Department has issued during the past six months and which have related to varying topics, from the movement among the Negro peoples to the movements against war or democracy or for Civil Liberties, are there to show that the Department is as good a news agency on foreign affairs for home use.

EVOLVING OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

It is desirable, however, to leave thinking in terms of news-letters and publicity bureaux and news agencies when we think of the Foreign Department. Whatever may be the scope of its work to-day and its actual achievements, the idea which cannot be so very distant should not be forgotten. The Foreign Department must rather be as that part of national activities which stands in intimate relationship with other overseas countries, organisations, and individuals. Even to-day the Government of India has a foreign policy which it observes in its relations with the neighbouring countries and others. This policy is dictated by Whitehall and Downing Street. However much we may detest it, it is this foreign policy which governs the relations of our country with other countries. It is superfluous to mention that this policy is not designed to serve the interests of India. Any nationalist movement with vigour and determination must make a break with the foreign policy forced upon the country in the interest of imperialist domination and, at the same time, outline its own. It is perhaps too early yet to talk concretely of a foreign policy of our nationalist movement as a parallel to that of the British imperialism in India. However, the task has to be begun and the sooner we begin it the better. The Foreign Department, as far as I can see it, should be thought of as the first point of departure in the formulation of a foreign policy for India in her own interests and not in those of an alien power."—United Press Congress Special.

Our Financial Letter

Better Prospects For B. I. S. N. Co.

Leith-Ross On Anglo-Chinese Co-operation

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Improved results are shown in the report for the year to September 30 last of British India Steam Navigation Co., which is controlled by Peninsular and Oriental. Profits at £172,035 show a rise of £27,180. This figure is struck after providing £810,000 for depreciation and providing for Debenture interest, etc. The preference dividends take £145,000. As already announced, the £957,200 Ordinary capital is to receive a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent., less tax, the first since 2 1/2 per cent., tax-free, for 1931-32. This distribution takes £23,930, leaving £49,841 to go forward, against £46,736 brought in. More settled conditions in trade on the Indian coast, says the report, have been reflected in the improvement in trading results. This, however, is insufficient to meet the full charge for depreciation at 5 per cent., but in view of the fact that the fleet stands in the books at a figure £2,000,000 below a depreciated basis of 5 per cent., the directors feel justified in recommending the Ordinary dividend.

Increasing intrusion on the part of Japanese shipping, which, owing to Japanese national shipping policy, the company finds difficult in combating, has, however, exercised a very disturbing effect in certain other spheres of the company's Eastern activities.

P. AND O. DIVIDEND

In the financial circles it is contended that the P. and O. dividend of 4 per cent the first since 1931, may have actually been covered by earnings is not quite so improbable in the light of the figures of the subsidiary, the B. I. S. N. Co., as it did when the directors announced the payment a fortnight ago. Stress is also laid upon the increasing intrusion of Japanese shipping which has been responsible in disturbing the P. and O. earnings in Eastern waters.

LOAN TO CHINA

The economic adviser to the British Government, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, who has been for about a year in China, advised the members of the Chinese Association at their annual dinner on Monday night (November 30) to trust the judgment of the younger men on the spot in estimating China's affairs. "They may not have your experience," he said, "but perhaps they have better livers". Sir Frederick called attention to the marked consolidation of Chinese politics and finance in the last two or three years, and urged all those with interests in China to watch the modern development of the country with broader sympathy. They should co-operate with the Chinese in getting their finances in order, and not cling to old immunities or cavil too much at new tax burdens.

He suggested that new British loans to China should be possible in view of the improved security which China can offer through the increasing customs revenue, despite smuggling, which, as a matter of fact, was now less troublesome than a few months ago. He urged particularly that British industrialists should seek an export field for heavy industrial products, which would be most precious when the home market was less active than it now is.

Lord Winterton, who presided, and the other speakers reiterated that Britain is not thinking of giving up the British trade and financial position in China for lost. On the contrary, said Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, by helping China now through difficulties Britain may gain greatly in a future period of China's prosperity.

In another speech, delivered at the Royal Empire Society, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross declared: "I am distinctly an optimist about China. I believe that that country, with its vast area and industrious population, has a great future, and that, given a period of peace and good government, the possibilities for trade there are immense, and I feel that the development of a prosperous and stable China will do more than anything else to help to overcome her economic difficulties."

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross felt that this is becoming realised in Japan, and that the day will come when Britain can co-operate together with Chinese Government in promotion, reconstruction in China. Sir Frederick referred to the progress of schemes of reform and development in the last five years. "There is much yet to be done", he added, "The currency reform needs to be completed by a reorganisation of the Central Bank. The Budget needs to be balanced, and the public services reformed and strengthened. China has a credit-balance to her national account. The fundamental conditions for a development of trade are present, and I believe that manufacturers should do all they can to maintain their position in China."

FREE CURRENCY IN ITALY

Following closely the German model, it is reported that Italy is now to have a free currency alongside of a "blockade" currency. It will be remembered that Italy started much later than Germany on a controlled currency system and has only now clearly established a special type of lira account on which the owner may draw for any purposes at all, whether to pay bills in Italy or to convert without formalities into foreign currency. In practice, for some two years, particular holders of lire have been able to sell them to the agents of the Italian Government at the official market rate, while other holders did and hence obviously could not but sell them at a large discount. While the exchange markets quoted 64 to the pound, tourists were more than a year ago able to buy lire notes outside Italy at 75 to the pound, and more recently could even buy them at 82 1/2 from official Italian agents. Traders have been able to buy lire at various prices. These buyers of lire would not accept them at the official exchange rate, knowing that they would be restricted by various laws or unofficial obstructions if they tried to reconvert them into foreign currency.

Now the Italian Government has permitted the banks to receive in deposit lire resulting from sale of foreign currency. The authorities will hope thereby to induce Italian emigrants in foreign countries and also foreign bankers and traders to open bank accounts in Italy, thus granting, in effect, a loan in foreign currency, terminable on demand, to the Italian banking system, which must be pretty short of it.

However, beneath the steady surface there is a steady, if relatively moderate, current against the franc. The amount of gold the French Exchange Equalisation Account has had to earmark during the past three weeks is believed to be quite considerable, in spite of the absence of any spectacular selling pressure at any time during that period. Moreover, official support of the franc assumed largely the form of forward buying, which does not, of course, involve any loss of gold. The combined amount of support for spot and forward francs must have been considerable. In fact, some quarters are inclined to believe that the resumption of official gold imports from France—some £10,000,000 has been received within a week—is the result of heavy earmarkings on British connection with the repayment of the London credit of £40,000,000.

GOLD HOARDINGS

According to the "Financial News" in all probability the principle adopted in Whitehall, under the influence of the events of June last, not to allow large amounts of earmarked gold again to accumulate is still in force. Between July and September some £110,000,000 was repatriated, and even if this amount did not include the unofficial security for the London credit of £40,000,000, it is believed to have represented only a part of the total held in Paris on British official account. The chances are, however, that the balance left in Paris was more or less exhausted in October, as a result of repatriation of French capital. It is not likely that new acquisitions in November on British account alone were so large as would appear from the repatriation of £10,000,000 in one week. Should the movement of gold continue on a large scale, it would mean either that the French repatriation in October did not exhaust the British earmarked gold stock in Paris, or that the shipments are connected with the repayment of the London credit. It is inconceivable that the repatriation of the gold to London was suspended in anticipation of heavy repatriations of French funds from London, but when the return of French funds came to a halt the authorities decided to resume the repatriation of their gold from Paris. It seems much more probable, however, that the present shipments are connected with the repayments of the London credit.

RUSSIAN COTTON

With the announcement that the annual plan for cotton deliveries to the State had been completed a month ahead of time for the country as a whole, the Russian cotton grower pledged themselves to continue gathering their record harvest at top speed, with the aim this year of reaching a crop total originally planned for next year, the last of the Second Five-Year Plan.

Already 1,877,517 tons of raw, unginned cotton have been gathered, 485 tons more than at this time last year. Of this total, 80 per cent is choice sorts and 70 per cent has a fibre length of 29 to 30mm. or more. Only three years ago not more than 5 per cent of the crop consisted of these lengths. According to N. Palkutsky, head of the Central Cotton administration of the Commissariat of Agriculture, the crop this year will fully meet the raw material needs of the Soviet textile industry.

A feature of the development of cotton growing has been the spread of the crop to new areas. Of the five million acres under cotton, one million acres are in new districts of the North Caucasus, the Ukraine, the Azov-Black Sea Territory and the Crimea. According to present estimates of the yield, the Soviet Union this year will have the third largest cotton crop in the world, after the United States and India. In yield per acre it is already beginning to dispute first place with other countries and individual farms have established what are believed to be world records

SOCIAL REFORM

(Continued from page 6.)

religions are straining every nerve to take them in their reflective folds. They are on the cross-roads and it is one of the most critical periods in the Hindu Society. Will Hindus shut their eyes to it and let orthodoxy have its own way? Must we not put our house in order?

Light, More Light.

We think so slightingly of States in political matters; yet in one respect at least some of them put us to shame. Travancore and Baroda are ahead of us in Social Laws. The Latter has enlarged the property rights of Hindu women, has removed unreasonable restrictions on marriage, adoption, has passed the Sanyas Diksha Restraint Act, and the Caste Tyranny Removal Act. The former has thrown temples open to the Harijans. "We must," says Sir Radha Krishnan, one of the best exponents of Hinduism, "liberate ourselves from the tyranny of the dark past, from oppression of spectres and ghosts, from falsehood and deceit. It is our duty to tell the world that religion is born of spirit, not of flesh and blood, not of codes and customs. . . . There are millions whose life has been rendered meaningless by social maladjustments which have been sanctified by religion." And these millions must be reclaimed if we are true to ourselves.

Sastri's Gospel Of Self-Help To Malayan Indians

Says, Govt. Are Doing Their Best To Protect Nationals Abroad

PENANG, (By Air Mail).

The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. G. S. Bozman, members of the Indian Labour Deputation to Malaya, were the guests at a function arranged by the Indian community of Province Wellesley at Butterworth Convent School.

In the course of a speech Mr. Sastri said: "I have come here to do some little service in the way of improving the conditions of labour from our country. I have not made sufficient inquiries to be able to come to any conclusion. Whatever conclusion I may come to, it will not be made public, while I am here. You will understand that I can only talk to the authorities in this province and will report to the Government of India.

GOVT.'S SYMPATHY

"I wish to say at once that all those who may have any misgivings on the subjects of Indians here and elsewhere in the Commonwealth have the entire sympathy and support of the Government. Perhaps there was a time many years ago, when the Government of India were not strong in championing the interest of their nationals abroad. But it cannot be said that, that state of things, if it existed, continues. Our Government are always keeping their people fully informed of the conditions of their nationals all over the Empire. They have spared themselves neither money nor energy in putting forward their cases in every little place to the best of their knowledge and ability.

"It is true, unfortunately, that there are many parts of the Commonwealth where Indians are settled in which their conditions are not satisfactory.

"That the Government of India are watchful to improve and remedy matters and put forward their efforts in this direction is so well-known that we hope no scepticism on the subject remains among Indians

WHY OUTSIDE HELP?

"It is true, as you said a little while ago through your spokesman that nothing will avail so much as your own self-help, you have in the past depended a little too much for help from outside, but, my dear countrymen let me say that I find everywhere consoling signs that you are keeping awake and that you are going to lay your case before the authorities with moderation and self-restraint and with reasonable power and advocacy, so that all you want is an assurance that the Government and the people of India are alike behind you in your efforts at improving your lot.

"Mr. Bozman and I know that there are parts of the commonwealth where Indians, misunderstanding the situation, add to their troubles by misunderstanding the Government of India and its representatives from time to time. Especially in South Africa, I think, I have met people who have questioned the bonafides of the Government of India and who have thought that from that body no help can come to themselves and that sometimes they even receive a little setback in consequence of the efforts of the Government of India these thoughts and doubts are utterly misplaced and they have no foundations.

"I have tried to dispel these notions and misgivings and replace them by confidence in the Government and its representatives."

"COME WITH OPEN MIND"

In the course of a press interview, Mr Sastri said that he could not say anything about the mission at the moment, but he had come with an open mind and was ready to listen to all sides of the story.

He was unwilling to say anything regarding India, except that economically the condition there was terrible. United Press.

"DON'T VOTE BLINDLY EVEN FOR CONGRESS"

No Communalism In Wrecking Constitution

BATALA, December 26.

"Don't vote blindly even for the Congress. I am here to tell you the reasons why you should vote for the Congress, and, if you know them, you will become Congress minded and will be ready for a still greater fight that is to be, said Lala Sham Lal, M. L. A., conducting the Congress election campaign at Batala before a mammoth gathering.

Continuing, he said, "We do not hold out promises, but we go in as Mahatmaji has said, simply to keep the undesirable persons out. We go in to wreck the new Constitution and there the communal question does not arise."—United Press.

BALDNESS
MAKES YOU LOOK SO OLD

NEGLECT
DOES THIS

VITEX
GROWS NEW HAIR FOR YOU

Half way to baldness does not necessarily mean that you must eventually become completely bald. You can turn your back on baldness by starting to use Vitex. For Vitex attacks the cause of weakened hair roots—scalp starvation.

Vitex supplies the ten natural essential constituents of healthy hair cells in a colloidal form It is as easily and completely absorbed by the scalp as if it had been manufactured in the body itself and stimulates the hair bulbs (roots) into vigorous growing activity.

Vitex grows healthy, luxuriant hair even in apparently hopeless cases that have long since been abandoned to baldness.

It takes only 3 minutes a day and yet in that short time it performs wonders Dandruff disappears in less than eight days, hair stops falling and new hair appear on bald patches.

Vitex is equally beneficial to both men and women.

VITEX Rs 5/- PER BOTTLE

VITEX
WORLD'S BEST HAIR GROWER

PEARLINE (Paris) P.O. Box 493, Bombay.

AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS & STORES.

HOW weak backward children
RECOVERED STRENGTH & ENERGY

a very common complaint

MOTHER :- My children are so listless. Nothing ever makes them happy.

FRIEND :- Why not let the doctor prescribe for them ?

at the doctors

DOCTOR :- They need a tonic and I strongly recommend BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN, which is chicken in its most highly palatable and nourishing form. You will see a very great change in their vitality in a very short time.

two months later

MOTHER :- Thank you, Doctor, I would never have believed such a change was possible !

DOCTOR :- Don't thank me. Thank Brand's ! Brand's Essence is the most wonderful restorative for anyone in poor health.

BRAND'S
ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

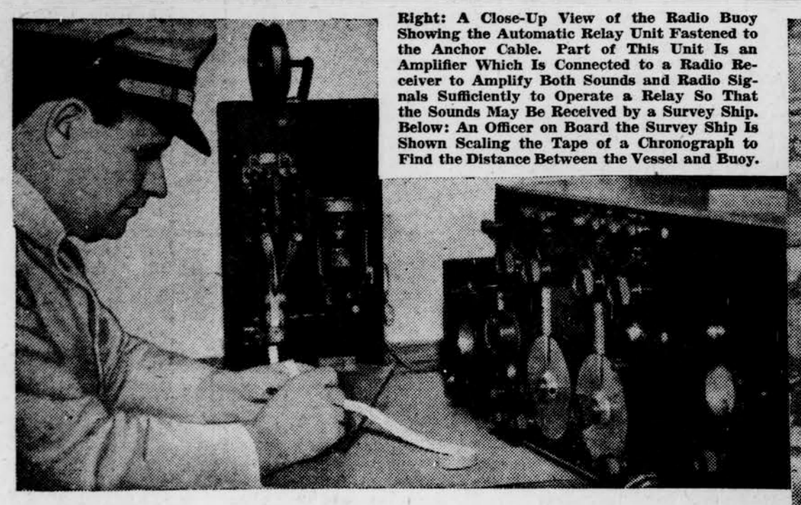
(Untouched by hand - contains no preservatives)
may be obtained in either a bottle or a tin from your dealer

AGENTS FOR INDIA & BURMA :—GRAHAMS TRADING CO. (INDIA) LTD.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. KARACHI, RANGOON.

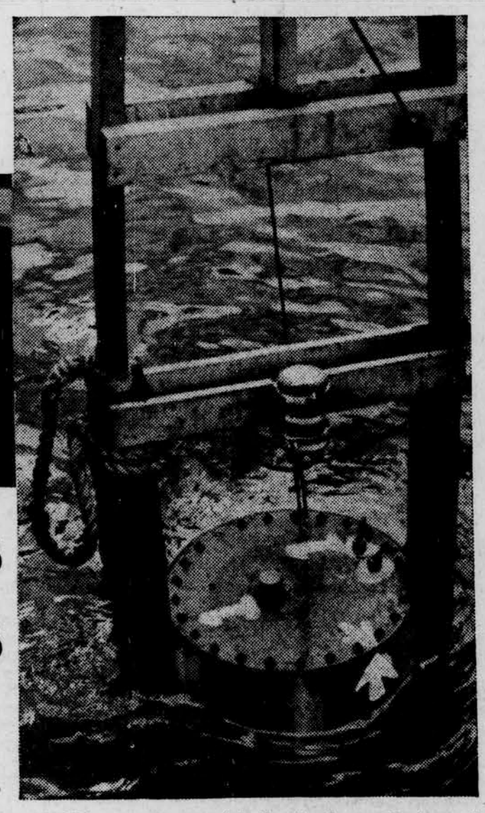
OVER 80% OF CALCUTTA DOCTORS RECOMMEND CHICKEN AS A RESTORATIVE

B.R.K. 3

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



Right: A Close-Up View of the Radio Buoy Showing the Automatic Relay Unit Fastened to the Anchor Cable. Part of This Unit Is an Amplifier Which Is Connected to a Radio Receiver to Amplify Both Sounds and Radio Signals Sufficiently to Operate a Relay So That the Sounds May Be Received by a Survey Ship. Below: An Officer on Board the Survey Ship Is Shown Scaling the Tape of a Chronograph to Find the Distance Between the Vessel and Buoy.



Charting the Coasts by Radio in Barrels

THE discovery and charting of a deep gorge in the harbor of New York recently by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has resulted in the development of an amazing use of radio in mapping coastlines and also as buoys to guide ships safely through dense fogs. Following the discovery of the gorge, the members of the survey were amazed to discover that their former reckonings were more than three miles above it. It was thereupon decided to rechart the entire waters around New York and New Jersey. The interesting work brought to light the prehistoric bed of the Hudson some 3,600 feet deep.

The methods by which the gorge was charted are as amazing as the results. The system is based largely on the knowledge of the rate at which sound travels through sea water. This is approximately 4,752 feet a second, which is nine-tenths of a mile. In air sound travels only 1,090 feet a second.

From a known point ashore, a line of buoys was strung seaward from the Oceanographer, as the Survey's ship is named. This line was continued at right angles having a distance of 45 miles. After being placed, the distance between the buoys, approximately seven miles apart, was measured by stringing piano wire from one to the other. The wire was strung from a reel containing an ocean going tape - measure 140 miles long.

After the distance had been measured in this fashion, the direction of one buoy from another was found by taking azimuths on the sun. An azimuth is an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a celestial body.

The station ships were anchored at each of two buoys in the line. As the Oceanographer moved along its course, bombs of T. N. T. were set off in the water. The sound passed through the water and was picked by by hydrophone on the station ship. The arrival of the sound there sent an automatic radio message back to the Oceanographer. By checking the time it took for the sound to travel to each station ship, the engineers aboard the Oceanographer could compute their vessel's exact position. Knowing its position meant that the automatic soundings being taken by the fathometer could be placed in their proper positions on the chart.

The fathometer is a device which indicates the depth by sending a sound to the bottom and recording the time it takes the echo to return. A ship passing over the upper end of the newly charted gorge could record the time it took the vessel to sail between the 100-fathom curves and thus enable it to determine its position more accurately than by the use of astronomic sights with a sextant.

However, this still did not eliminate the problem of the small station ships. These small boats would sometimes be anchorted off-shore for 10 days at a time. Extremely rough weather would place the ships in danger and imperil the lives of the men. To overcome this, Doctor Herbert Grove Dorsey, scientist of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, recently perfected oil barrel radio stations. He was assisted in the field work by T. J. Hickley. The zone-radio buoys, as they are called, are now replacing the station ships. The buoys are made of oil drums with the instrument sealed inside of them. They are anchored in depths up to 120 feet. A hydrophone is attached to the buoy's anchored cable. This is connected with an amplifier inside the barrel and this in turn is connected with a radio transmitter.

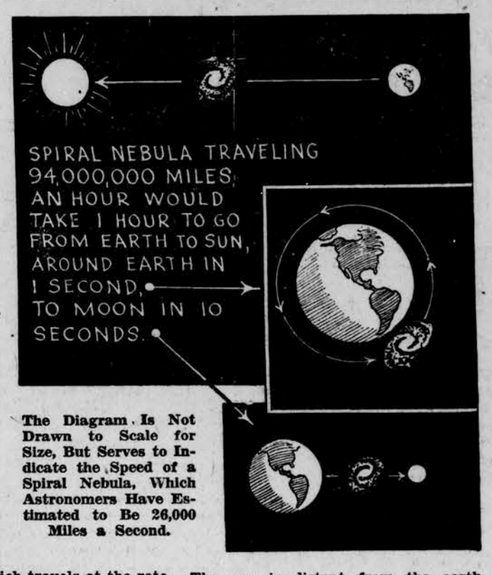
When the sound-wave from a bomb exploded by the survey ship reaches the buoy, it is picked up by a hydrophone and amplified. This sound automatically actuates the radio which sends a signal back to the survey ship. In other words, a sound message is received and a radio message is sent back from the barrel without the intervention of human beings.

Traveling From the Earth to the Moon in Ten Seconds

ASTRONOMERS of the Mount Wilson Observatory, searching the skies with their 100-inch telescope, reported recently an interesting secret of the skies. They found that a spiral nebula which is flying from the earth has a speed of 26,000 miles per second.

What this speed, which is far beyond the conception of the human mind, means, may be seen by a comparison with better known distances. This nebula, which is the fastest moving object so far known, with the exception of light, which travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, can fly from the earth to the moon in 10 seconds. A trip around the earth can be made by the spiral nebula in one second.

Multiplying the speed of 26,000 miles per second by 3,600 to obtain the speed per hour, gives the hourly mileage.



The Diagram Is Not Drawn to Scale for Size, But Serves to Indicate the Speed of a Spiral Nebula, Which Astronomers Have Estimated to Be 26,000 Miles a Second.

The sun is distant from the earth nearly 93,000,000 miles, which means that this nebula could make the trip from the earth to the sun in about one hour.

The diagram shown is, of course, not drawn to scale, as it shows speed and not size.

A Guide to Interpreters

GREAT department stores number among their hundreds of thousands of customers peoples of all the leading nationalities of the world. One of the leading department stores of Berlin includes among its clients so many foreigners who speak only their native tongue that the company organized a staff of interpreters to make shopping easy and a pleasure to all such buyers who throng the store in search of bargains.

Signs are posted in conspicuous places throughout the huge establishment for guides to the different interpreters. Each of these signs, for example, bears a large photograph of each of the interpreters, with a sentence in the interpreter's own language, announcing what tongue he speaks. Accompanying the portrait of each interpreter is his country's flag, and also other directions for shopping.

The Guide to Interpreters Showing Their Photographs and the Different Languages Spoken for the Convenience of Foreign Shoppers in Berlin.

Why a Stuffy Nose Is Not a Sure Sign of a Cold

A FEELING of stuffiness in the nose has long been popularly accepted as a cold. This symptom, however, misguides, for according to the latest findings of medical science, a stuffy nose does not mean a cold or any disease, for that matter. This is the conclusion presented to members of the American Academy of Otolaryngology and Opthalmology by Doctor Harold I. Lillie.

"The mucous membrane of the nose," Doctor Lillie explains, "has a very highly specialized function, and contains a large number of blood spaces and is subject to a very complicated and sensitive nerve control. The function of this tissue is to give the proper amount of moisture content and warmth to the inhaled air on its way to the lungs. Because of the sensitive blood vessels and nerves, the mucous membranes of the nose normally secrete as much as from a pint to a quart of fluid daily.

"The amount of secretion varies with the amount of blood brought to these membranes. The nerves control this flow of blood, and they in turn receive their stimuli from outside influences. Thus, if a person goes from a warm room into the outside cold, the blood vessels of the membranes of the nose become filled with a large amount of blood and immediately a large amount of secretion is thrown off.

"Persons working constantly in warm, moist environments, such as a steam foundry, and persons living constantly in warm, moist climates develop dry and atrophied mucous membranes. This also explains why persons with stuffy noses find relief in warm, dry climates."

Magnet as a Surgical Aid

A POWERFUL electro-magnet is a new aid to medical science in such delicate operations as extracting bits of metal buried in human flesh. In one of these operations seven tiny, sharp needles imbedded deeply in the middle finger of a workman's left hand were thus skilfully removed. The workman's finger was placed in the magnetic field and after a few hours of manipulation, the needles were taken out.

The patient had been injured while operating a device used in stretching woolen cloth and the needles lodged near the middle joint. The hand became infected and it was the opinion of attending physicians that cutting the finger open would result in a stiffened joint. The ingenious use of the magnet, however, saved the use of his finger.

No anesthetic was used and the patient stood the ordeal without pain. Throughout the operation, he assisted by telling how the needles appeared to be moving under the surface. A small makeshift compass also was set up to determine the direction of the needles.

Because of the minute sizes of the steel needles, it was first thought the experiment might not be successful, but one of the needles came out less than a minute after the workman's finger had been placed in the magnetic field. As his finger was moved near the point of the magnet, the worker declared excitedly, "It's moving. Here it comes." A second later, a tiny piece of steel came out of the finger and attached itself to the magnet.

The Powerful Electro-Magnet Used for Extracting Bits of Metal from Human Bodies.

A Letter-Chopper to Preserve Secrets

MANY a secret has become known through a letter that should have been burned immediately after being read, instead of merely being torn in pieces and thrown away.

The government of Austria is taking no chances of any of its secrets thus becoming exposed. To prevent that the officials use a letter-chopping device.

An inventor, seeing the necessity for a machine which would destroy all such papers, perfected a device for reducing documents to shreds, right on the desk of an executive.

The paper is inserted into a slit at the top of the box. A button is pressed and the motor-driven paper-chopper converts documents into fine shreds which cannot be put together.

Letter Scraps Pieced for Senate Inquiry By Girls Working in Draftless Office

WASHINGTON.—Working in a secret, draftless office, twelve Senate investigators were completing today a jigg-saw puzzle composed of thousands of scraps of torn paper.

For three weeks they have been piecing together letters they said were seized from the waste paper baskets of two companies.

Investigators visited the companies' offices in seven cities last month and seized a stack of shredded letters.

A crew of letter "pasters," mostly girls, has been working in three shifts ever since, re[illegible] mass of con[illegible]

A Motorized Device for Reducing Letters and Other Documents to Fine Shreds Which Cannot Be Pieced Together to Make the Writing Legible.

The Limit of Endurance of the Human Body in Times of Great Stress

HUMAN beings, as a rule, employ only a small part of the resources, physical certainly, and less obviously, mental, which they, in fact, possess and which can be mobilized to meet emergencies, according to a writer in the London Lancet.

"Under certain circumstances," says this medical authority, "the limits of human endurance appear to be amenable to exact measurement or estimation. Thus, no athlete has as yet succeeded with certainty in running twelve miles within the hour, although a bare half-dozen figure in the records with performances a couple of hundred yards or so short of this distance. In a 'go as you please' contest over six days, 624 miles have been covered. Unsuited as he is for an amphibian existence, man has swum for over 27 hours in a successful crossing of the English Channel. Two teams once contested a tug-of-war pull for two hours and 41 minutes. Club-swinging continuously for over 130 hours has on more than one occasion been achieved, and 120 hours' uninterrupted piano-playing appears to be the record for this peculiar attempt at distinction.

"But the attention is more closely riveted, interest more actively stimulated, by examples of endurance which are outside the sphere of direct measurement; the endurance of cold, of starvation, and of other forms of physical suffering, coupled with extreme anxiety, in shipwrecks, polar expeditions, sieges, and the like. The recent rescue of two of the three men entombed for ten days in a Nova Scotian gold-mine encourages a reference to other, now classical, adventures in an attempt to gain some impression of what men in extremity can endure, to what extent the spark of life can flicker, eventually to kindle once more to a steady flame.

"Under excitement, again, the organism can perform its physiological functions in a profoundly altered manner, when for weeks and possibly months the steady drain upon the reserves becomes deeper and deeper.

"The acme of endurance is probably reached at what is for convenience described as early middle age. The veteran in sport often succeeds by virtue of his experience when the superior speed of his more youthful opponent is associated with an impetuosity which leads to an earlier fatigue."

NO MIRACLE

Mr. A. L. K. age 46, with head as smooth as a billiard ball started using

SUKESHA सुकेशा

(TRADE MARK)

compoi.ion of the oil.

KELVIN CHEMICAL

HAIR OIL

somet me ago and now finds a luxu ient growth of hair on his head. This is no miracle but simply the natural result of the special

CO.

BOMBAY, 4.

ECZEMA

Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-s anding Cured rad cally and permanently in four weeks Guaranteed cent per cent success Price Rs 2i- per pot Four pots Rs 6i- Postage extra

KAMALA WORKS.
Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

GONORRHOEA

CURED Medicine charges on Cure wi h guarantee. Time: 9 to 1' a.m & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 a m to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.)
Sandhurst Rd., Opp Cen'ral Bank Majestic Building, BOMEAY 4.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS ACCEPT THIS GIFT OF HEALTH

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to l'.e the rest of your life as a wreck. ience has concentrated the essentia. Vitamins into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which develops the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from

P. O. Box 24, BOMBAY.

RHEUMATISM

This famous 88 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica, or lumbago Eade's Pills contain nothing but pure vegetable remedies Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit

EADE'S PILLS

FROM ALL CHEMISTS.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Stockist: P M. ZAVERI & Co., Princess Street.

Sex-ol

For PERMANENT SEX-HEALTH

After years of patient research. German Manufacturing Chemists have at last manufactured SEXOL which successfully roots out all the sex discrepancies caused by excesses and overdoings. W. Rihr's SEXOL is now an internationally-known remedy to eradicate every cause of sexual weakness.

W. R'hr's Sexol is an incomparable general tonic as well. It relieves the sufferer from diabetes, brain fag, nervousness and one full course of SEXOL will make you a perfect HE-MAN.

Trial Size ..... 19 pills Re. 1-0
40 „ Rs. 3-4
85 „ Rs. 5-8
Postage Extra.

Sex-ol

AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents:—
Laxmidas Dahyabhai & Co.

SAHARA

Messrs. KAPUR CHAND & BROS., 23, Princess Street, Bombay.
Selling Representatives

Vote For Congressmen

(Continued from Page 16.)

of government. Whom shall we follow?"

INDIAN FREEDOM.

"My conception of freedom is essentially Indian. If you ask me what system of Indian Government in future would be I cannot say it now. Many might say that I am not saying anything new. This land does not belong to anyone in particular. It belongs to Gopal—God. Neither Zamindars nor millowners, nor anybody else can say that it is purely theirs. This has been told to us by our own old sages. Apart from politics, and economics there are two other things which we should attend to—social and moral questions. We should perfect them also. We have to develop them in this country and not follow others. Our approach to this question must be legitimate and non-violent. When you say you believe in God something religious comes into it. Even if everything goes and world is destroyed, one thing will remain, that is truth. In the *dharma* of my conception, there is no place for quarrel between Hindus and Mussalmans and Sikhs and Mussalmans. I am talking about *dharma* which is above all this and without which nothing is possible. It is our duty to believe in that power which shapes our destinies without which nothing can move. According to me, if you perfect this, we will get Swaraj, Poorna Swaraj, and Ramaraj.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN

Referring to the Congress Parliamentary activities Gandhiji said for Parliamentary programme only a few are required. Only a few hundred need attend to it. Those going to legislatures are our servants. It is our duty to give them order. The most that we can do for them is to cast our votes in their favour. Since they are Congressmen. I don't know how many of you have votes but I may tell you that I have no vote. Government will ask me if I was sentenced to six years. I will say yes and they will not include me in the voters' list.

"I would like to know whether you would like me to join and work for three and half crores of voters or for the remaining thirty-one-half crores of people without vote."

Here Gandhiji paused for an answer to his question and answer came from many around him "We want you for the thirty-one-half crores."

UTILITY OF LEGISLATURES

"You know better how many of the three and half crores can get into legislatures. Only a few hundred. Every one seems to be anxious to go. There seems to be a regular competition as to who should go there. I have heard that there are disputes in certain provinces. I have been told of dissatisfaction among many Congressmen regarding the Parliamentary programme. What is there to quarrel about? I do not see anything in it. Those who enter the legislatures in the name of the Congress will have to carry out the directions given by the Congress. Otherwise they will have to leave the Congress. I assure you that I still hold that nothing can be got from the legislatures."

CONGRESS AND ORDINANCES

Continuing, Gandhiji said, there is the Ordinance rule in India today and similarly there is Ordinance rule inside the Congress. Those who are in the Congress and follow the Congress and work in the name of the Congress will have to implicitly carry out the directions given by the Congress. What did Jawaharlal do at Lucknow? He carried out the orders of the Congress. I know that Pt. Jawaharlal would not only enter jails again but mount the scaffold with smile in his face if that was the command of the Congress to him. I am very confident of that. What can you get by entering legislatures? Subhas Chandra Bose, I hear, is standing as candidate. If all vote for him, it is possible he may be released from detention but I can't vouchsafe for it.

WHY FREEDOM IS LOST.

"We have lost our freedom step by step. It began with our giving up spinning. I don't blame the Britisher for it. We gave up spinning and began importing cloth from Lancashire where not a single piece of yarn was being produced before. I maintain that we can get our freedom through spinning. Is there anyone who can show another way consistent with our principles of non-violence and truth by which we can win back our freedom? If I am convinced that the method shown is consistent with the principles of truth and non-violence, I am to-day prepared to publicly state that I was a mad man and I shall leave off spinning and I will no longer lay any stress on it and I shall become a slave to the person who shows me the method. But so far no one has come forward with any new method. We have lost independence through giving up spinning and we shall win it back through spinning."

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY.

"If we have lost our freedom, the responsibility for it is more ours than the Britishers. Since the East India Company landed in India, unemployment has consistently grown and we have become so lethargetic that many think that it is our right to be unemployed. If we stick to principles of truth and non-violence, the only way in which unemployed can earn their living is by spinning and not by selling toddy or opium. I am confident that if every Indian realises the importance of spinning and khadi, then Swaraj will be at our doors, and there will no longer be any need for Parliamentary programmes.

Gandhiji referring to the relations between Hindus and Musalmans deplored the recent happenings in Bombay. He said, what is it that you have been seeing about the relationship between the two. Go to Bombay and you will see the Saitan Raj there. I gave a programme for Hindu-Muslim unity. Has it been achieved in full? I gave you a programme for the removal of "untouchability." I wanted caste Hindus to remove from their brains the very idea of "untouchability." Have they done it? Of course, recently the young ruler of Travancore had lifted the ban on Harijans. It was certainly praiseworthy but what about caste Hindus all over the country? I had asked students to leave schools and colleges and asked lawyers to leave law courts and legislators the Councils. Have you carried out these? When I gave you in simple language a dynamic programme, I am asked why I, who was always opposed to Council entry programme blessed it in 1934 both at Ranchi and Patna. I am a realist. I thought as a realist it was necessary for me to bless the Council-entry programme then.

Gandhiji explaining the importance of charkha said that it was like the sun in the solar system with the village industries as its planets.

IS IT FREEDOM?

Warming himself up, Gandhiji said "it is not a big thing for 35 crores of people to throw a stone each and finish the few lakhs of Britishers in this country. What sort of a freedom would that be? What will God say if we win our freedom that way? He will certainly not like it. We are Satyagrahis and we will not do anything of that sort."

WHY HE GOES TO JAIL?

Proceeding, in solemn tones Gandhiji said "many might be doubtful about my strength and capacity. They possibly think what has th's old man got? Let me assure you I am filled with the same strength and energy that I had years ago. Is there any issue on which I can go to jail? Show that and I will go. I am even prepared to mount the scaffold if there is an occasion. I feel the same about Pt. Jawaharlal. I can assure you that I feel confident that Pt. Jawharlal would mount the scaffold if Indian freedom needs it. Where is the necessity for us to go to Lord Linlithgow and British Parliament."

WHAT WILL VICEROY DO?

Continuing, Gandhiji said:

During my stay at Sheogaon, I have been visualising a state when Lord Linlithgow will come to Congress and declare that he was sorry for the wrong impression he had about Congress and Congressmen. He would say "I am sorry for the wrong impression we formed of you. We thought that you were terrorists and violent people, but we have now realised that you are really non-violent."

Lord Linlithgow will then ask us whether he and his men could stay in India or whether we want them to leave by the next boat. We will say "There is no need for you people to go. India is a vast country. You and your people can stay comfortably provided you accommodate yourself to our conditions here. We do not want any Immigration Laws." I am not saying this sitting in a drawing room. I am declaring it in an open meeting where there are press representatives who will convey it to proper quarters.

Concluding, Gandhiji said I do not know whether I will be able to meet you and address you next year. Not that I am on deathbed, but I am nearer death than many of you and one cannot say what will happen during the next year."—A. P. Special.

TIME-LIMIT IMPOSED TO FINISH SESSION TO-DAY

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 27.

The "United Press" learns that it has been provisionally decided to conclude the Congress session to-morrow (Monday). To-day's session will last till 9-30 and will be adjourned after moving the resolution regarding the Constituent Assembly and Convention. Socialists have agreed to the time limit of ten minutes being imposed per speaker and not to do anything which might delay the progress of the session.

To-day 50,000 persons were served at the Congress kitchen and it is apprehended sanitary arrangements may fail if this unprecedented rush of visitors continues. Efforts are accordingly being made to disperse to-morrow night.—United Press Special.

FRONTIER GANDHI INTERVIEWED

U. P. SPECIAL SERVICE.)

(By Telephone.)

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 27.

The new order served on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the beloved leader of the Frontier people has created considerable sensation and resentment in Tilaknagar. Approached by the "United Press" special correspondent, the Frontier Gandhi said: "It is all the pleasure of bureaucracy" and said no more.

It will be recalled that the Khan was released from the Almora Jail on 1st of August 1936, after the expiry of the full term of two years' rigorous imprisonment and that orders banning his entry into and residence in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province were served on him at the jail gate. The order read:

"Whereas he is satisfied that there are reasonable and sufficient grounds for believing that you have acted in a manner prejudicial to the public tranquillity the Governor-in-Council hereby directs that you shall not enter, remain or reside in the North-West Frontier Province; this order to remain in force until the 20th December, 1936."

It is believed in Congress circles in Tilaknagar that this new ban imposed upon the leader of the Frontier People is a deliberate design to paralyse the election campaign in that Province. It is quite possible that the Congress will record its resentment against this affront of the Frontier Government through a resolution.—United Press Special Service.

ANNUITIES!

The INCOME YOU CANNOT OUTLIVE

Here is an instrument of finance—the ANNUITY devised by life assurance to solve the specific problems of regular old age income. The annuity is a bringer of joy and happiness, lengthening life and eliminating worry It is a blessing to those who secure it.

PROTECTION is essential whether it is the protection of the young widow with children to support and look after or the protection of the helpless old man or woman who has reached later years.

LET Life Insurance protect the earning span of life—let the Annuity protect the last of life—both are indispensable services.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES:

The Annuity payment commences as soon as the purchase money is received! Provides a secure income for the remainder of lifetime to those having small capital.

DEFERRED ANNUITIES:

The Annuity payment commences after the expiry of a pre-determined period to coincide with possible retirement. Provides an income in old age by payment of premiums during the active period of life only.

THE
BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
(Estd. 1871).
BOMBAY MUTUAL BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, * * * * * * * BOMBAY.

Safe'y Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

INDIA'S LEADER

OGDEN'S GUINEA GOLD

2 Cigarettes for One Pice

Do not accept something said to be "just as good"—Insist on the best—

GUINEA GOLD MAGNUMS

INSIST ON THE BEST

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 2/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package. Price: As. 10.

"No cold for four years"

"I used to suffer dreadfully from colds, but have not had one for four years, entirely due to using Vapex. I advise all my patients and friends to use it."

From a Vapex user

Follow this good example and keep free from colds throughout the year. Keep Vapex handy—ready for use immediately you feel a cold developing. Breathe the vapour. Vapex destroys the germs in the nose and throat, and soon the incipient cold is gone.

VAPEX INHALANT

Of all Chemists

V.747 THOMAS KERFOOT & CO., LTD.

MenMadeYoung

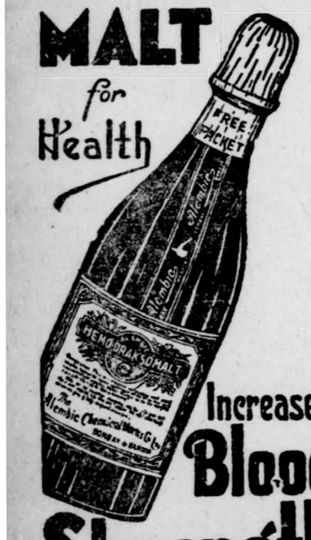
Figour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists

Alembic

HEMO DRAKSO MALT

for Health



Increases Blood Strength & Vigour

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD.
BOMBAY. BARODA. MADRAS

Madras Music Conferences

Compulsory Education In Music

NEED FOR NOTATION FOR INDIAN DANCE

Every Newspaper Must Have An Art Critic, Says Sambamurti

HOW TO IMPROVE VOLUME OF HARMONY OF INDIAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MADRAS: By Mail.

Presiding over the fourth South Indian Music Conference, organised under the auspices of the Indian Fine Arts Society, Madras, at the Gokhale Hall, on Dec. 24, Prof. P. Sambamurthi, pleaded for the introduction of music as a compulsory subject in schools and colleges. Just as physical education was made compulsory in every school and college, the study and practice of music also should be made compulsory. Such promotion of music in schools, he added, would promote team spirit in students. He also indicated various directions in which improvements in the teaching and practice of music could be made.

In the absence of Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar owing to indisposition, Lady Venkatasubba Rao declared the Conference open. There was a large and representative gathering.

After prayer by Srimathi Rajamma, Mr. R. V. Gopalakrishna Rao, Secretary of the Indian Fine Arts Society, asked Mrs. Alamelu Jayarama Ayyar, Chairwoman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, to welcome the delegates and visitors.

Mrs. Alamelu Jayarama Ayyar referred to the great loss sustained by the music world in the deaths of Mr. C. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. Subramania Ayyar of Karaikudi, Mr. Dakshinamurthi Pillai and Muthuswami Dikshithar, who were exponents of Carnatic music.

Lady Venkatasubba Rao then declared the Conference open amid cheers.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Prof. P. Sambamurthi took the chair and delivered his presidential address. He said 'inter alia':—

A music conference can serve four purposes:—

It can discuss and settle some of the knotty problems relating to the theory and practice of music.

It can give an opportunity to enthusiastic research workers to lay before the conference, the fruits of their latest researches.

It can give a critical review of the latest developments in the spheres of Art, Music and Applied Music and give a lead to the musical public.

Lastly, it can take advantage of the presence of numerous scholars and arrange for public lectures and recitals on chosen topics and thereby disseminate useful musical knowledge to the public.

To me, the greater need of the hour is the bringing into existence of an intelligent and appreciative audience. The percentage of musical illiteracy, is appalling in our country. A desire for the study and practice of music must be created in the public.

EDUCATIONAL COURSE IN MUSIC.

It is the birthright of every citizen to receive education in music.

A useful beginning ought to be made in the school. Music ought to be taught compulsorily to both, boys and girls, till the fourth form leaving it then for the talented students to further pursue the study of the subject as an optional in the S.S.L.C., Intermediate and B.A. Some people seem to think that music is a thing only for the girls. It is a mistaken notion. Education in music is of equal importance to the two sexes. Music has a great humanising influence. It is a powerful factor in the moulding of character. The study and practice of music temper one's feelings and one becomes a gentleman in the real sense of the term. If music is universally studied and practised, there will be far less crime in this world and the earth will become a happy place to live in. No education is complete without a training in music.

NEEDS OF MADRAS

The needs of Madras in respect of music are many. I shall briefly refer to a few of them here:—

1. An ideal Concert hall with good acoustics in a central locality, providing comfortable seating accommodation for more than a thousand people. Most of the places where perfomances are now given are more apologies for concert halls. It is a tyranny to ask a musician to perform in an acoustically bad hall. It is a distinct hope that such an ideal concert hall like the Dewandhaus in Leipzig in Germany will ever be constructed in any city in India.

2. A first-rate opera house in a central locality. The Madras Museum Theatre is a miniature opera house. But its limited seating accommodation and the inaccessible part of the city in which it is situated are responsible for its not being availed of frequently. The Government may put two or three balconies in the theatre and solve the problem of accommodation to some extent.

3. A well-equipped Music College, where an intensive course in music spread over a period of five years might be offered to talented young men and women who wish to take to music as a career. Besides Vocal and Instrumental music courses in South Indian Music, classes might also be opened in Hindusthani Music and European Music in that college.

4. A Dance School, where instruction in classical dance might be given.

5. Institution of Higher Courses in music by the University of Madras, leading up to the B. A. (Honours), B. Mus, M. Mus. and D. Mus degrees.

6. A popular Music Journal which will serve both as an instrument of musical education and as a powerful factor in elevating the musical taste of the people.

7. Every temple in the city and the mofussil should have a paid musician in its establishment. His duty will not only be to give recitals of sacred music on the occasion of temple services and rituals, but also to develop congregational singing and organise choirs and bhajana goshties.

I trust the Hindu Religious Endowments Board will kindly take to this idea and recommend the same to the temple authorities under their jurisdiction.

MUSIC AND RURAL UPLIFT

The possibilities of adult education through music are immense. It is often complained that the villager after a course in the elementary school soon lapses into illiteracy. This can be prevented by getting him interested in congregational singing and in the staging of musical dramas. Small printed pamphlets containing songs might from time to time be placed in his hands and his reading habits kept on.

It is desirable that every newspaper has an art-critic on its staff. He can play a great part in moulding the taste of the people in music. Every important concert that is performed in a European city is critically reviewed the following day by the newspapers. The public read them with great zeal and enthusiasm and considerably profit by them.

The possibilities of promoting education in music through the radio have not yet been explored in our country. The valuable work done in this direction by Sir Walford Davies from the B.B.C in London is inspiring.

Many important things yet remain to be accomplished in the field of South Indian Music.

We must do something to stimulate interest in the Collection and preservation of the folk-music and folk-dance of our country.

The invaluable work done by Sir Cecil Sharp in England in this direction ought to serve as an inspiration and an object lessen to us. A small commission of interested scholars must tour the rural parts and collect these songs and publish them with notation.

A detailed history of Indian music has yet to be written. Standard works of reference on Indian Music corresponding to works on European Music like the Reimann's Lexicon in German and Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians in English should be compiled and published.

NOTATION FOR INDIAN DANCE

We must devise a notation for Indian dance. Western musicians have devised a notation (choreography) for the European dance. Once a suitable notation is devised, there is the hope of handing down to posterity the dances that are traditionally performed for the various classical compositions. This may eventually pave the way for the production of dance-plays in our country.

Steps must be taken to collect and publish in notation the compositions of many distinguished composers of the past which have not yet seen the light of day.

I would appeal to all music-lovers to take some interest in the compositions of contemporary composers and also in the compositions of the minor composers. Gana Sabhas must give greater encouragement to instrumental musicians and rising musicians. It is desirable that programmes are printed with some critical notes concerning the pieces. Lovers of operas must take steps to enact some of the standard Sanskrit, Telugu and Tamil operas.

I would also appeal to our Sangita Sabhas to organise now and then concerts of European music.

Melody and harmony are after all two forms of musical expression. The former has been rigidly adhere to in India, while the latter has been adopted in Europe. The Indian and European systems of music are built on the same foundation—only the super-structures became different.

Address At Madras Musical Academy

The annual conference of the Madras Music Academy was opened on the 23rd December in a special pandal opposite Congress House, Royapettah.

In declaring the conference open Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Ayyer said:

The taste for music is very widespread in India and our people have a great capacity for enjoying it even under the most unfavourable conditions which do not in the least effect the appreciation of the performance by the audience, provided that the performance displays a mastery of the technique of music. It shows what a high degree of capacity for the abstraction of music from all distracting surroundings and repellent features is possessed by our people.

Let me refer to another feature or the practice of Indian music which has struck me. There is often a lack of corespondence between the emotions intended to be expressed and the music. The object of music is to evoke or appeal to emotions of different kinds which are known as Bhavas or Rasas.

UNDERSTANDING SONGS

I do not know whether the emotion aroused by the ludicrous (Hasya) or disgust (Jugupsa) could be expressed in our Ragas, especially in instrumental music. To bring out the full emotional effect of the song it is necessary that the singer should himself understand the full meaning of the words of the song and himself experience the emotions. An understanding of the words of the Kirtanas is essential if the singer is to convey their full meaning to the audience.

Another point which has struck me in our music is the absence of solemnity and sublime in our vocal and instrumental music. I doubt whether the emotion of the sublime is at all included in our list of Bhavas. Vismaya or wonder may be an element of the sublime but there are many elements included in our notion of the word, such as the sense of vastness, immense power or energy, the sense of awe and often of reverence. I have not heard anything in Indian music which produces the same emotion of solemnity and the sublime as the organ in Christian churches.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK ON HIS ARREST

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26.

The influence of reactionaries, who have impugned his loyalty to the revolution is blamed by Chiang-Kai-Shek for his arrest, in a message to Mr. Chang Hsueh Liang and Mr. Yanghu Cheng.

AUSTRALIA TO EXPORT WOOL TO JAPAN

MELBOURNE, December 27.

A new trade agreement between Japan and Australia is announced. It covers a period of 18 months, and provides for the import of 102,500,000 square yards of Japanese cotton and artificial silk piece-goods yearly, in equal proportions.

In return Japan will issue permits for the import of 800,000 bales of Australian wool to 30th June, 1938. Both countries have undertaken to remove special prohibitions against the other's imports. Japan has also withdrawn excess duties imposed on certain Australian products.—Reuter.

Haile Selassie Distressed

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Deeply saddened by the wrongs of his own land, and the agony of her people, the Emperor of Ethiopia was obviously very gravely concerned for the world situation and the serious menace of universal war.

"Our tragic situation" he said in the course of an interview, "is bad enough, but when we see the situation in Europe and in Spain we feel that it is even worse.

"What makes us regard it as a worse and stranger case than ours is that each of the contending parties in Spain has powerful external backers whilst Ethiopia was alone and had no help."

Then he added, "Though Ethiopia has received no public justice, she has received justice from the consciences and the hearts of the people. This knowledge is cherished by our people in the parts of our country not occupied by the invaders as a consolation which encourages them to continue their struggle."

"The Italian occupation is gradually being extended by merciless gas warfare. Italy pays her soldiers who are making war in Ethiopia with the gold she seized in Addis Ababa which was the cover for the money of our people in the form of Bank of Ethiopia notes."

NON-INTERVENTION IN SPAIN

British And French Notes Given To Germany

BERLIN, December 27.

The British and French Ambassadors called at the Foreign Office, at noon, and each handed a memorandum to Dr. Gauss, Chief Juridical Adviser at the Foreign Office concerning the present condition of non-intervention in Spain. It is stated that both the Notes are similar in nature.—Reuter.

COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Four High Russian Officials Jailed

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.

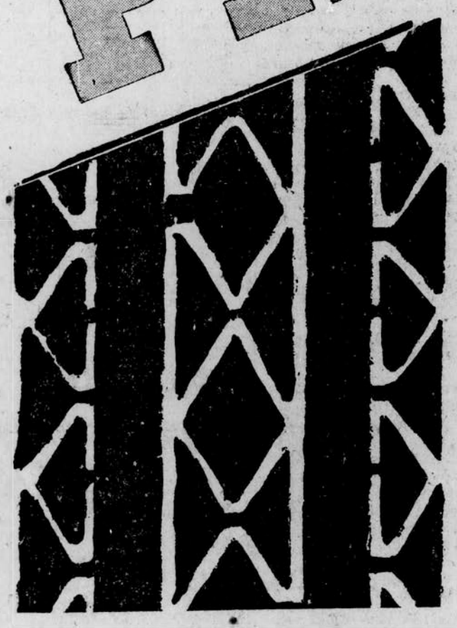
Four highest officials of the Orenburg Railway, have been sentenced by the Supreme Court to terms of imprisonment, ranging from a year to ten years, for counter-revolutionary activities all on charges of wrecking and sabotage, resulting in serious breakdown on Soviet railways.—Reuter.

More Chinese Leaders Released

NANKING, December 27.

The remainder of the Chinese leaders captured in Sianfu have now been released, including General Chen-Cheng, vice-Minister, of War and General Chien-ta-Chun Chief of Staff to Chiang-kai-Shek.—Reuter.

PROOF!



72, Park Road,
Rangoon, 24th January 1936.

MESSRS. GOODYEAR TYRE & RUBBER CO. (INDIA) LTD.,
184, Sparks Street, RANGOON.

Dear Sirs,

With great pleasure, I take this opportunity of writing you a few facts of my experience in the Goodyear G-3 Equipment.

A few years ago when the Goodyear G-3 tyres were introduced in this country, I couldn't help but to buy and try a set of G-3 tyres.

The use of the set gave me wonderful results on various trips made to several sandy and rough roads. I am recommending to all my connected friends and motor owners to once try the wonderful G-3 tyres for better results.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. G. H. DOOPLY.

P.S.—I have driven over 12,000 miles without a single puncture.

WHEN you buy Goodyear Tyres you save yourself two big risks. Firstly you cut out the risk of bursting tyres and their attendant dangers. Secondly you cut out the even bigger risk of wasting your money! For Goodyear tyres represent the highest quality — and the best value. They are safe — strong — long-lasting. They come from the finest factories in the world. Long after other makes have worn smooth, the husky tread on Goodyear tyres remains sharp and clear to give you many extra thousands of miles of safe motoring. For the man who wants the best — the man who wants to save money — GOODYEAR ARE BETTER VALUE.

For more Safety mileage-fit

GOODYEAR

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

Workers and for the right to import the literature of the modern world without any restrictions."

Message To Indian Socialists

Mr. Bridgeman's message to the All-India Socialist Party says that the League Against Imperialism has watched the notable progress towards the united anti-Imperialist front which is being made throughout India, and the League's appreciation of the valuable assistance which the Congress Socialist Party has rendered with this end in view. "The situation in Europe," declares Mr. Bridgeman, "has never been more critical than it is to-day. I do not wish to strike a pessimistic note. On the contrary the creation and triumphant maintenance of the Peoples' Front in France and in Spain represents one of the most important successes in the workers' struggle for democracy and freedom against reaction. We must also record the vital fact that the Chinese Soviets have offered the fullest support to the Nanking Government of China in the national struggle against Japanese imperialist aggression, while the All-China National Salvation Association has been formed on a broad national basis, irrespective of party affiliation and political views. But in Spain, the latest news indicates that Mussolini is preparing to despatch a force of 60,000 Italian troops with six generals to reinforce a drive of the rebels against Republican Catalonia. Majorca will be used as the base for this Italian invasion. The British Government is still ostensibly placing its faith in the Non-Intervention Committee, and all the time it is refusing to acknowledge the right of the Spanish Government to complete freedom of commercial intercourse, thereby indirectly assisting the cause of the Spanish rebels. We hear of intense Fascist activity in North Africa. We know also of the extensive Fascist intrigues in Britain. Indeed it is being openly stated that Fascist influences were busily at work in the entourage of King Edward and that Mrs. Simpson was being used as one of their agents."

"I would like therefore to take this opportunity of stressing the need for the most solid anti-imperialist front being built up both in India and in Britain, not only on a national basis, but internationally, as is being achieved very successfully in Spain to-day. Anti-imperialists in Britain are pledged to support the struggle for national freedom of our Indian comrades, on whom we ourselves rely more and more for their indispensable support in the world struggle against the forces of Fascism, which everywhere is increasing in intensity. It seems to us that the new Constitution may serve in India as the screen for the establishment of a Government which with its permanent reactionary majority, will possess a thorough-going Fascist character."

Message To Kisans

To the All-India Kisan Committee, Mr. Bridgeman has declared "We know of the importance of the Kisans in the struggle for Indian National independence, and we rejoice to witness the important organisational growth and development which has taken place among the Kisan workers. The members of the League Against Imperialism desire to assure the Kisan Congress of their wholehearted solidarity with their Indian comrades whose struggle against exploitation and for freedom they regard as their own. We shall do our best to support the Indian Kisans whenever the opportunity presents itself. "Please keep us informed of your activities" appeals Mr. Bridgeman, "and never hesitate to let us know of anything in which our help may be able to advance the interests of the Indian peasants."

Indian Swaraj League's Greetings

Meanwhile, the Indian Swaraj League, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Mohamedi, held a special meeting during the week and authorised its secretary, Mr. K. D. Kumria, to convey the following resolution to the President of the Indian National Congress which is meeting at Faizpur:

"The members of the Indian Swaraj League, London, send their greetings to the Indian National Congress at Faizpur. The members congratulate the Congress on re-electing Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to a second term of Presidentship and affirm their faith in the bold and constructive policy which he has been adopting throughout his campaign since the delivery of his remarkable Presidential address. It is hoped that at Faizpur session the Congress will go forward and lay down in unequivocal terms a clear-cut plan of action to realise the immediate demands of the peasants and workers with a view to make the slogan of Swaraj for the masses a reality. We read with interest and satisfaction the draft of the Election manifesto, and while we agree with the general principles framed in it, we hope that the question of office acceptance will be definitely thrashed out at Faizpur, so that there may be no cause left for future dissension on this issue in the ranks of the Congress.

Royal Marital Law And Parliament's Rights

There is one; but the only stipulation it makes is that he must not marry a Roman Catholic.

The story of that law goes back to the days when Catholic James II. had been deserted by his army and had fled; when Protestant William of Orange had come from Holland with his Stuart bride, Mary and restored the Crown's Protestantism; when Mary had died and, after 12 years' reign, William lay sick.

The Parliament met and, remembering recent troubles, vowed "Never again!"

Back to the Act of Settlement, it passed in 1701, and to the Bill of Rights of 1688 which set William and Mary on the Throne, go all arguments on the present position and rights of the Monarch.

* * * *

ACT OF SETTLEMENT.

It ensured that future Kings and Queens of England should be Protestants.

It provided that, if first William and Mary, and then Anne (whose children all died) should leave no heirs, the succession should go to the descendants of the Princess Sophia, daughter of James I. That was how George I. led the Hanoverian line to the Throne.

It also uttered the only words on the subject of what sort of marriage would involve forfeiture of the Throne. It said that any person who should 'profess the popish religion or marry a papist, should be excluded and are made for ever incapable to inherit, possess or enjoy the Crown".

* * * *

SEVERAL INSTANCES.

There have been several instances. The last sovereign to marry a commoner was Henry VIII., who did it four times.

Moreover, the children of two of the commoners he married (they were Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Katharine Howard and Katherine Parr) came to the throne.

While James II. was still Duke of York, he married Anne Hyde, a commoner. She died before he came to the throne, but her children succeeded as Queen Mary II. and Queen Anne.

Two English kings married commoners who were widows. First: Edward IV. (he married Elizabeth Woodville); second: Henry VIII. (whose marriage to Katherine Parr was not until after she had been twice a widow.)

* * * *

CAN PARLIAMENT DEPOSE

Yes. That same Parliament which put William and Mary on the Throne in 1688 established this principle.

The Bill of Rights recounted the sins of James II. (committed "by the assistance of diverse evil councillors, judges and ministers employed by him") and made it very plain that the new King and Queen were being appointed by the "lords spiritual and temporal and commons.....for the vindicating and asserting their auntient rights and liberties."

But neither then nor later did Parliament give itself the right of approving the bride of a king, even though it subsequently gave to the king himself the right to refuse to sanction the marriage of his own relatives—that is, any of the descendants of George II.

* * * *

CAN KING DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT AGAINST MINISTER'S WILL?

It has not been attempted since 1834, and even then the Government, (Lord Melbourne's), was not turned out neck and crop.

The Cabinet offered to remain in office, until their successors were appointed. If the King did dissolve Parliament and then lost the subsequent election, he would be in a hopeless position. He could find no Ministry to carry on.

Mr. Asquith in 1911 saw dissolution following a dismissal of Ministers as "a constitutional catastrophe" And, last year, Sir John Simon, writing to his Spen Valley constituents, said the decision, whether or when there should be a General Election, "rests with the Prime Minister".

The truth, (as a recent authority puts it) is that

"The electors are the true sovereign authority."

VIJAYANAGAR SEXCENTENARY

Peaceful Streets Of Hampi Roused Back To Busy Activities

(From A Correspondent.)

HOSPET, Dec. 26.

The Vijayanagara Sexcentenary celebrations commenced at Hampi on December 25th when a huge rush of passengers, for whom special trains had been arranged, arrived at Hospet.

Shri Shankaracharya, (Dr. Kurtakoti), the President-elect of the Vijayanagara celebrations arrived on the 24th and was taken in procession through the streets of Hospet.

Dr. Krishna, the President of the Historical Conference also arrived on the 24th. Dr. Saletore, the President of the Reception Committee of the Historical Conference and Prof. Shrikanthaya, the President-Elect of the Literary Conference arrived on the 25th.

STREETS GET BUSY AGAIN

The main street of Hampi, which normally presents a peaceful appearance, is now bordered by close-packed gaily bedecked stalls which cater to the throngs of people that are continually passing up and down.

The actual celebrations began at 8 a.m. yesterday with the flag salutation ceremony at which 500 volunteers and thousands of visitors formed up round the flag staff.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION

The Historical exhibition was opened by Dr. H. M. Krishna, the Director of the Archaeological Research in Mysore. Dr. Krishna described the glories of Vijayanagara and Karnatak history and emphasised the utility of exhibitions such as the present one. The exhibition is being held in Ganapati temple on Hemakuta Hill, an old Vijayanagara relic.

Prof. Shrinwasachari has been specially deputed by the Annamalai University, and Profs. Shrikanthaya and C. K. Venkataramaya are deputed by the Mysore University.

NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

Rallies from last week's low levels met with renewed liquidation and moderate hedge-selling but in the latter part of the week, prices strengthened on the hopes that the Barter Trade Agreement with Germany approved of by the treasury may stimulate exports. At the same time, trading quickened due to heavy foreign buying in all active months, while earlier trade was a very persistent buyer, though Far East also took contracts.

Fresh speculative demand was restricted owing to holidays and pending official announcement of the terms of the release of loan cotton.

Spot markets were quiet but firm as offerings of desirable grades were limited.

There are some conjectures whether the March premium will be maintained if the release of loan cotton increases supplies and the predominance of lower grades in spots stocks influences the basis.

The goods market was quieter with mill activity continuing at a high rate more than offsetting the loss of exports.—Reuter.

LINSEED CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Linseed and Rape and Mustard crops of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the season 1936-37:—

On an average of the five years ending 1934-35 the areas under (i) Linseed and (ii) Rape and Mustard crops in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 3.9 and 0.6 per cent. respectively of the total area under the crops in the whole of India.

(2) The figures for the year under report, i.e. for 1936-37 shown in this forecast relate to the Linseed and Rape and Mustard crops sown about October-November 1936.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1936.)

Total reported and estimated area stands as under:—

	Bombay Presidency Linseed	Rape and Mustard.
	Acres.	Acres.
British Districts	74,000	7,000
Indian States	5,000	6,000
Total	79,000	13,000

Which for Linseed means decrease of 17.4 and 16.6 per cent. respectively below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date and for Rape and Mustard increase of 17.7 and 30.1 per cent. respectively over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date.

LINSEED

Crop principally grown in Deccan and Karnatak and reported doing well in West but suffering in places East due deficient moisture.

RAPE AND MUSTARD.

Crops mainly cultivated North Gujarat and Kathiawar States. Condition satisfactory due November rains.

BANK CLOSING RATES

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

New York on London 4.91-9/32 steady.

New York on Paris 4.67-1/8 steady.

INCREASE IN WORLD COMMODITY PRICES

Five Causes And Outlook

Mrs. Norman Crump has written the following interesting article in the Manchester Guardian Commercial:—

During the first half of this year world commodity prices remained fairly steady, for the "war-scare" advance of the autumn of 1935 was followed by a check which at times showed signs of developing into a recession. Last June, however, a fresh advance in wholesale prices began, and it has since proceeded with considerable rapidity. In England since June and up to October food prices have risen by 12.9 per cent and material, by 3.7 per cent. The average advance in wholesale prices is 6.6 per cent. In France the rate of increase has been influenced first by M. Blum's social legislation and latterly by devaluation, and it is not surprising that the total advance since June and up to October is 17.5 per cent. Movements in certain other countries are illustrated in the following table:—

	Per cent.
United States	+2.0
Canada	+5.5
Belgaum	+4.2
Denmark	+3.8
Norway	+3.0
Australia	+4.0
Japan	+3.6

With the exception of the United States these increases in the table only extend to September, for an October index number is so far only available for the United States alone. Unfortunately, post-devaluation figures are also lacking for Holland and Switzerland. Still looking at the table as a whole, there has been an increase in world wholesale prices since June of little short of 5 per cent. This is a substantial movement for three or four months.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

What are its causes? And how long is it likely to continue? Last, but not least, is it a healthy movement? These are the important questions of to-day.

The direct causes are five in number—the American drought, cheap money, expanding trade, rearmament, and the gradual absorption of surplus stocks of commodities. The American drought has been the immediate cause of a sharp rise in grain prices, and it is significant that in England the cereals price index number has risen since June by nearly 25 per cent. According to the Bank of England, visible stocks of wheat are now lower than they have been since 1926, and recent Canadian reports state that the disposal of Canada's surplus wheat has now became a manageable problem. Argentina similarly reports an active demand for maize.

A general survey of stocks of other commodities, such as cotton, tin, and rubber, points to the same conclusion. Cotton Stocks are nearly back to their 1929 level and tin stocks are below it. Rubber stocks remained high until 1935, but there has been a rapid reduction during the current year.

This absorption of surplus stocks is, perhaps, the most important cause of the rise in prices, for it points to a general recovery in the primary producing countries which should be of inestimable benefit to our export trade. Restriction schemes may have played their part in certain cases, but the main cause is the revival in world trade and in the world demand for commodities. To-day trade is relatively active in Great Britain, the United States, and throughout most of the sterling area. In the former gold-bloc countries it has hitherto lagged, but devaluation and the reduction of tariffs and quotas should give it a new lease of life. Money is cheap and plentiful throughout a large part of the world, and each successive improvement in trade breeds fresh confidence and paves the way for a further advance.

There is no doubt that rearmament is playing its part. The rise in non-ferrous metal prices and the active Continental demand for wool are alone sufficient proof of this, for munitions need metals while uniforms require wool. As, unfortunately, rearmament is likely to continue, perhaps at an accelerated rate, the demand for these commodities will also expand, probably, for some time to come.

Provided that the nations of the world do not crack under the economic strain of expenditure on rearmament and the importation of the necessary raw materials, rearmament is a bull point in the outlook for commodity prices. Sellers, however, might be well advised to make reasonably certain that they will receive payment in their own currency.

Unlike the British suspension of the gold standard, which depressed world prices, the devaluation of the gold-bloc currencies should foster the present recovery. The reasons for this difference are, first, that we went off gold in the middle of a depression, whereas the gold bloc has devalued in the middle of recovery. Next, world prices are determined far more by sterling and its allied currencies than by the franc or the guilder. Hence, when sterling depreciated the tendency was for world prices to fall, but the main consequence of the depreciation of the franc and guilder is for prices to rise in France and Holland, while the course of world prices is uninterrupted. Finally, if the hopes that devaluation is the prelude to a general lowering of trade barriers are fulfilled, then gold-bloc countries will once more take their share of world trade, so that the aggregate volume of trade and demand for commodities will expand.

FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR.

In more precise terms, the previous overvaluation of the gold-bloc currencies and the depression in those countries was a drag on world trade. These currencies are no longer seriously overvalued. In terms of wholesale prices alone the franc may now be undervalued against the pound by about 10 per cent. If allowance is made for the rise in French costs since M. Blum took office, the franc may still be slightly overvalued. Still, on the whole, world currency equilibrium has been approximately established for the first time since the war, and there is every hope that this will enable world trade to take a fresh step forward.

The final question is whether the present advance is too rapid or has gone too far. To answer this the following table has been prepared, showing (a) the recovery since the trough of the depression in 1932, and (b) the amount by which wholesale prices are still below their pre-depression level of 1929:—

	Recovery since 1932. Per cent	Present price-level (1929-100).
*United Kingdom	+15.9	79.4
*United States	+36.3	87.3
*France	+ 7.7	70.6
†Holland	+ 3.0	62.9
Belgium	+11.6	69.8
†Sweden	+16.0	85.3
Denmark	+22.0	95.3
Norway	+11.5	91.3
†Australia	+12.2	87.8
†Canada	+14.0	79.7
Japan	+25.0	91.3

*October; †August; otherwise September, 1936.

The extent of recovery naturally varies, and the Dutch index figure for October will in particular tell a different story. Still, on the whole there has been a general recovery of 10 or 15 per cent, mainly during the past 15 months. Prices are still substantially below their 1929 level, on the average by approximately 15 to 20 per cent. Still, when allowance is made for the general reduction in costs since 1929 the recovery in prices has probably already been sufficient to restore to producers in most countries an adequate margin of profit. It is also probable that any fresh increase in wholesale prices will be reflected in a rise in the cost-of-living, wages and production costs. In England this tendency is already becoming apparent.

On the whole it is probable that for the time being world wholesale prices will continue to advance, and the revival in trade and employment is hardly yet sufficiently pronounced to suggest that there is yet any justification for applying in brake. Yet we should begin to envisage the approach of a new peak and to remember that sooner or later the present rise in prices will have gone far enough. In fact, our attitude to-day should be one of optimism tinged with a certain amount of circumspection and caution. Recovery must still be fostered, but care must be taken lest it degenerate into speculation. These are the lessons of the rapid price increases of the past four months.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co London, have issued the following report dated December 9:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £248,660,346 on the 2nd instant, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,800,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. Conditions have been quiet, but demand has been more general and prices have included a small premium over dollar parity.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of Gold registered from midday on the 30th November to midday on the 7th instant:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£2,011,932
British India	280,149
British Malaya	14,544
Australia	4,762
New Zealand	21,208
France	6,000,072
Germany	7,630
Netherlands	108,704
Belgium	17,965
Switzerland	2,053
Morocco	17,768
Other countries	18,290
	£8,505,097

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£3,412,139
Sweden	512,728
France	6,750
Germany	34,350
Netherlands	5,712
Switzerland	10,226
Other countries	805
	£3,982,910

The s.s. 'Maloja' which sailed from Bombay on December 5th carries gold to the value of about £206,000.

SILVER

There have been only small fluctuations in prices and the market has been quiet. The higher prices reached at the end of last week attracted some bear sales and there has been selling on China account, offerings being offset by continued support from India and a little speculative buying.

A slightly easier tendency was apparent to-day, following a decline in the New York and Bombay rates, and, with buyers hesitating, prices declined 3/16d. to 21.1/16d. on China selling and speculative resales. No important change is expected in the near future, but prices may ease further if Indian demand slackens.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of Silver registered from midday on the 30th November to midday on the 7th instant:—

IMPORTS

Japan	£30,936
Canada	19,706
Belgium	16,504
Germany	3,938
New Zealand	2,208
Windward Islands	8,150*
Other countries	5,062
	£85,514

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£9,175
British India	35,930
New Zealand	9,302*
Germany	11,933
Sweden	2,100
Norway	1,309
Denmark	1,410
Austria	2,880
France	1,994
Other countries	3,251
	£79,314

*Coin at face value.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 3rd December to the 9th December was dol. 4.91 and the lowest dol. 4.89 3/8.

The London Bullion Market will be closed on Friday and Saturday, January 1st and 2nd 1937.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 26

Following a further sharp rise of 18 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 228 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened very strong at Rs. 230/12 and declined to Rs. 230/4 on long liquidation. At the decline there was renewed buying which pushed up prices to Rs. 231/8 but at this level the rise was checked by realising and prices were quoted Rs. 231/4. The undertone of the market was good and the general feeling continues bullish. As pointed out before, local prices being attractive, operators are now buying freely and spotted damage by frost has changed the feeling. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	231 4 0
Oomra D/J	212 0 6
Oomra March	212 4 0
Bengal D/J	178 12 0
Bengal March	178 4 0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec 26

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a scattered business. In the absence of any foreign news, there was limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs a. p.
Silver ready	52 8 0
Magsar delivery	52 8 0
Posh delivery	52 10 0
Gold ready	35 1 0
Magsar delivery	35 1 0
Posh delivery	35 0 9

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Dec 26

Yesterday foreign markets were closed and the local market ruled fairly steady to-day with a slightly better enquiry influenced by firmness of raw cotton. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	7 12 9
Wheat January	5 12 9
Wheat May	5 10 6

LAKSHMI

FOUNDED IN 1924.

By the late LALA LAJPAT RAI and PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

MARCHING AHEAD

Business exceeds 8,00,00,000

Share Value 1700 %

Funds exceed 80,00,000

BONUS DECLARED: For the Quadriennium Ending 30th April, 1936.

WHOLE LIFE Rs. 20/- per Thousand per year.

ENDOWMENT Rs. 16/- per Thousand per year.

For details apply:—

LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. Branch Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD NO. B 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1936

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments.
J4

Congress Sends Greetings To Detenus

When Linlithgow Bows Before Congress

GANDHIJI'S PROPHETIC SPEECH

"I Am Powerful As Ever & Will Prove It When Time Comes"

SWARAJ WITHOUT JAIL

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TILAK NAGAR, December 27.

What is generally considered a first class speech of a political character was delivered by Gandhiji this morning inside the Exhibition grounds.

To many, it came as a surprise but to many others it was only a reminder of what Gandhiji is capable of at the very psychological moment in the history of Indian fight for freedom. Gandhiji reiterated practically the same programme that he had put forward before the country 15 years ago as the only method through which Indian Freedom could be won.

FOUR CORNER-STONES.

According to him the four corner stones of India's Freedom were the necessity of laying stress on the political, economic, moral and and social conditions of the people, who were to fight for the country's Freedom.

Gandhiji reiterated his faith in spinning and Khadi and said that that alone would lead to Swaraj. If Indians were to follow his programme, and fill in the picture of the framework that he had set forth before them, he felt that Swaraj would be at their doors. There was no necessity of going to British Parliament or to Lord Linlithgow. On the contrary they would come to Congress.

During his stay at Shegaon, he had been visualising a picture of how Lord Linlithgow would come to the Congress in case Indians fulfilled the conditions that had been set forth by him (Gandhiji).

MISINFORMED.

He said that Lord Linlithgow would come to Congress on behalf of his Government to say that he and his Government had been misinfomed as to what Congress was. He would feel sorry for the wrong impression that he and his men had about Congress being a body given to violence and that it was full of terrorists. Lord Linlithgow would then ask of the Congress as to what he should do whether he should remain in India with his men or leave for England by the very next boat. Gandhiji further visualised that Congress would tell Lord Linlithgow that India was a vast country and could afford to allow not only Lord Linlithgow but many others like him to live here provided they accommodated themselves to Indian conditions.

Gandhiji remarked that he was full of strength, enthusiasm and energy as he was ever before and people should not be under the wrong impression that because he had become old he had lost his spirit and enthusiasm.

MAHATMA'S COME-BACK?

Conversation with some of the leaders in the camp regarding Gandhiji's speech shows that they feel that Gandhiji might after all come back into active politics. The enthusiasm with which the speech was received by the audience and the spirit with which it has reacted among the leaders is a clear reply to those who have been going round saying that Gandhiji was a Back Number. He is very much a dynamic force in Indian politics and many would welcome him back.

THROUGH SPINNING TO SWARAJ

Charka, The Sun & Village Industries The Planets

(Associated Press Congress Special).

TILAK NAGAR,

(Congress Camp), Dec. 27.

Crowds which came to hear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and were going away disappointed were rewarded by a glimpse of Mahatma Gandhi as he went into the exhibition grounds and at least ten thousand of them gathered inside to hear him make one of the most powerful speeches of recent years.

At the outset Gandhiji said the reason for holding a meeting inside the Exhibition grounds was in order to enable them to profit by a look round the exhibits. If to-day we have gained strength to hold the Congress session in a village we must have increased strength in coming years. Rush in Tilak Nagar is so great that the Reception Committee is requesting people to return to their homes as it is impossible to meet the requirements of the vast influx of people. They hope with God's grace somehow to manage in coming two or three days.

Continuing, Gandhiji said:

"I had said, through spinning, you could win Swaraj. People thought it was sheer madness to say so. After the experience of these 20 years, I realise and the country would have realised that it was not madness. We have declared no outside power can rule us and it must be our own Government. All of us should be happy. None should starve. Getting a piece of bread alone is not happiness. Happiness involves getting all things necessary for living comfortably. After independence, our men and women should be beautifully clothed. You will be surprised to see from the exhibition how in the olden days, khadi was prepared and worn. We must improve our economic conditions side by side with improving our political conditions. India should have home-made constitution and not a constitution imposed from outside. Countries in the world have their own systems

(Continued on Page 13 Col. 3.)

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE ADJOURNED

To Meet Again On Monday Morning

FAIZPUR.

(Congress Camp), Dec. 26.

The subjects committee, after another six hours session to-day and passing ten resolutions, adjourned at 8-30 to-night to meet again at 8 a.m. on the 28th.

The only resolution on which the opposition demanded a vote on an amendment, was the one regarding Congress non-participation in the King's coronation.

Shrimati Kamaladevi's amendment to delete the words "The Congress, however, desires to make it clear that this is in no way intended to express any ill-will or discourtesy to the King's person" was defeated by 75 votes to 49 and the original resolution was passed.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU TO TOUR PUNJAB

TILAK NAGAR, December 26.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has agreed to tour in the Punjab from January 6 to January 14 next, to help the Congress candidates in the elections.—United Press Special.

GOVIND DAS TO WITHDRAW ASSEMBLY RESIGNATION?

TILAK NAGAR, December 27.

Seth Govind Das from Jubbulpore met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru this afternoon and explained the position arising out of their resignations from Congress bodies.

General opinion here is that the dispute may be re-solved satisfactorily.

Seth Govind Das' resignation from the membership of the Assembly has not been sent to the Viceroy's Office, Assembly Department. It may have been forwarded to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Party.—United Press Special.

ALL ELECTION DISPUTES COMPOSED?

TILAK NAGAR, December 27.

The Congress Parliamentary Board dispersed after three hours' deliberations, after setting four candidates for the Madras City, confirming the nominations made by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant for Bengal, and settling the Nagpur dispute after a compromise.

The following candidates are for the Madras City Constituency:

Mr. T. Prakasam, Mr. N. S. Varadachari, Mr. G. Ranga Naidu and Mr. P. M. Adikesavalu Naikar.

It is understood that all differences in connection with the elections were settled and composed. The President of the Board will make the remaining nominations —United Press Special.

Punjab Leaders Discuss Election Position With Jawaharlal

TILAK NAGAR, December 27.

Master Tara Singh, a Punjab Akali leader, had an interview with the Congress President. It is understood that he discussed the situation in the Punjab vis-a-vis the elections, and explained the attitude of his party towards the Congress.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar and Mr. Jagannath, Secretary of the Punjab Parliamentary Board, also interviewed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—United Press Congress Special.

INDIA'S PART IN WORLD PEACE

Menon's Suggestions On What Practical Steps Congress Can Take

FAIZPUR, December 27.

Suggestions to enable India to join World Peace Movement and help in converting it into "A Peoples' League of Nations" are contained in a report made to the All India Congress Committee by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, delegate of the Indian National Congress to the World Peace Congress at Brussels in September, 1936.

Mr. Menon after reviving the proceedings of the Congress makes recommendations including the following:—

That India affiliate to this movement,

Demand setting up of a Commission on Imperialism of the colonial problems.

Set up without delay, a Provisional Committee, called together by the head of the Congress consisting of National representatives of Women's Organisations, Trade Unions, Peasants', Congress Committees and other progressive groups.

It will be non-political and non-party in character.

Take up as immediate programme a Peace Day observance,

Consider setting up and organising a Committee for promoting National Movement with local Peace Councils and also working of a National Conference.—A. P. Special.

LEADERS WITNESS BHIL FOLK DANCE

TILAK NAGAR, December 27.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr Bhulabhai Desai, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. M. N. Roy, and other leaders witnessed the folk dance of Bhils arranged by the Reception Committee at the leaders' camp last night.—United Press Special.

GATE-CRASHING AT TILAK NAGAR

Fear Of Paucity Of Accommodation

TILAK NAGAR, December 26.

To-day there has been so big a rush of visitors that Railway authorities and bus-owners are finding it extremely difficult to cope up with heavy traffic, despite running of specials between Bhusawal and Sawda station, and between Sawda station and Tilak Nagar. There is every danger of Tilak Nagar running short of accommodation and even food material, if the inrush continues at the present rate, and the Reception Committee has already warned the intending visitors that they cannot undertake to provide them with accommodation.

According to a modest estimate not less than twenty to thirty thousand people visited Tilak Nagar to-day, besides five thousand or more permanently residing here.—A. P. Special.

KISAN DEMANDS

Radical Overhauling Of Present System

CONGRESS CAMP, December 27.

The All-India Kisan Congress concluded during the early hours of the morning, after passing a number of resolutions, including Kisan demands.

The Congress demanded radical overhauling of the present famine relief code, endorsed all the demands of the First Kisan Congress held at Lucknow, and demanded the abolition of Agricultural Debt and the present land revenue system, and radical reconstruction of the present system of ownership and cultivation including Zamindari system. The Congress also passed resolutions on war danger and another protesting against the selection of candidates by the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board.—A. P. Special.

New Ban On Frontier Gandhi

(By Telephone)

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 27.

Great sensation was caused in Tilaknagar to-day, when an order of the North West Frontier Province Government was handed over this noon to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan by the District Superintendent of Police (East Khandesh) prohibiting the Frontier Gandhi to enter into or reside in the North West Frontier Province until November 29, 1937. The order is dated Peshawar, December, 14, 1936.—United Press Special Service.

NEW FRONTIER BAN

Restraint Order On Youths Doing Congress Election Propaganda

TILAK NAGAR, December 27.

Intimation has been received by Dr. C. C. Ghose, President of the Peshawar Congress Committee to the effect that, notices under the Frontier Tranquillity Act have been served on several young men at Peshawar, including Bakshi Faqurchand, restraining their movements in various ways.

Dr. Ghose informed the "United Press" that these young men were serving as his propaganda agents in the Peshawar City and the interior, in connection with Dr. Ghose's campaign for election to the Frontier Legislative Assembly, for which he has been nominated by the Congress. Dr. Ghose proposes to take this matter up with the Congress Working Committee. —United Press Congress Special.

TEXT OF ORDER

CONGRESS CAMP Dec. 27.

The following order signed by the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-West Frontier Province was handed over to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan today by the District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh:—Order under Section 5 of the Northwest Frontier Public Tranquillity (Additional Powers) Act 1932 (Act Three): "Whereas he is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that you have acted in a manner prejudicial to the public tranquillity and in furtherance of a movement prejudicial to public tranquillity, the Governor-in-Council hereby directs that you shall not enter, remain or reside in the North-West Frontier Province, this order to remain in force until November 29th 1937".—A. P.

Demand For Inquiry Into Suicides

Subjects Committee Condemns Attack On Right Of Civil Liberties

(From Our Special Correspondent)

FAIZPUR, Dec. 26.

To-day's debate in the Subjects Committee did not, on the whole rise to yesterday's standard.

Roy's Contribution

Mr. Roy's perhaps, was one of the best contributions to to-day's debate. It was a clear presentation of the Congress Executive's case when he brought home to the audience what the Constituent Assembly meant to say that constituent assembly should come after the capture of power was to beg the question, he declared. To say so did not take them any further towards the capture of power.

Pt. Govind Vallabha Pant's making out his case about Suppression of Civil Liberties was another good contribution of the evening. He was very ably supported by Mr. Aney in a humorous Marathi speech.

Rajen Babu's reply to debate on Coronation Boycott was 'in par' with his reply yesterday on the resolution regarding elections.

Oldest Congressman

The entry of Pandit Malaviya the oldest living Congressman and possibly the only link between the first Congress and present Congress, an hour after the proceedings had started was a signal for continuous applause and suspension of business for m

The veneration with which he is looked upon was evident from the fact that everyone on the dais including the president stood up to do him honour.

Roy Supports Bhulabhai's Resolution

Following is the continuation of the debate on the resolution on National Convention in the Subjects Committee.

Mr. A. S. Kulkarni supported the first two amendments.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai explained himself in English and asked leave of the House to accept the amendments in the following altered form:—

ROY SUPPORTS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Asawar withdrew his amendment.

Mr. M. N. Roy spoke in support of the resolution as it was now placed before the house. He said a constituent Assembly was an advance in the direction of the Congress objective. The Government of India would not call a Constituent Assembly to embody all demands of the Congress. A Constituent Assembly was a challenge to the self-appointed prerogative of British Government to frame constitution for India. It had been declared that a Constituent Assembly could come only after the capture of power. He thought it was a wrong idea. They had in yesterday's resolution raised the question of capture of power and today's resolution took them a step further in the direction of that capture. They wanted to assert the sovereign right of the people to frame a Constitution. The new Constitution granted them certain amount of power. The British Government could not challenge the right of elected representatives under the new Constitution to assert that they did not want the Constitution. Once they knew their position in legislatures after election, there was then time to take decisions. The elected members on their first appearance in legislatures would put forward demands for a Constituent Assembly. Steps taken in the Councils would be followed by extra-Parliamentary action to be taken by Congress. A Constituent Assembly would grow in the course of their campaign as the instrument for the capture of power. They should convert the Congress into a Constituent Assembly. Congress should not only express the sentiment of the Indian people but be the organised will of the Indian people. In the course of passage of power from one side to the other there would be a stage when both would be parallel agencies.

LET THERE BE NO MISTAKE

"Let us not make a mistake of being carried away by phrases. Let us first capture power. We can then decide what form of Constitution we should have. Parliamentary activity would be useful only in so far as it subserves this purpose. We cannot wreck the Constitution from inside the legislatures. We could only create public agitation and sanction for our demands. The idea of a joint Convention of elected representatives and A.I.C.C. members is sure to be fruitful."

The speaker was in favour including representatives of local Congress organisations. Only by combining Parliamentary activity with work outside could they attain success.

After Mr Roy's speech the President read out the resolution as amended by the mover himself incorporating the suggestions contained in the amendments.

On resumption after tea, the Committee made rapid progress with the Agenda. In less than ten minutes it passed two resolutions one on Government's Frontier Policy and other regarding Natural Calamities.

Before discussion on the resolutions began the President said two names were omitted yesterday from the condolence resolution owing to oversight and he wished to ask permission of the House to add the names of Messrs. Pearymohan Duttatraya, assistant editor of "Tribune" and Wamanrao Naik to the condolence resolution passed yesterday

The House agreed.

FRONTIER POLICY CONDEMNED

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then moved the resolution on Frontier Policy. He said a sort of war was in progress across the Frontier. The resolution on this subject had been placed before the Legislative Assembly. Before war, military expenditure in India was 31 crores and during war it increased to 52 crores and since then to 55 for no reason and remained at that level. He asked the House if it had any suggestions to make and said he would willingly incorporate them.

Acharya Kripalani seconded and the House passed the resolution.

Acharya Narendra Dev then moved the resolution regarding Natural Calamities and the resolution on War Danger. Acharya Kripalani seconded both and the House passed both the resolutions after making slight verbal alterations in the first.

MALAVIYA LEAVES.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was present throughout left the House at 6-30 p.m. to avoid cold. He is staying outside Tilaknagar in private house placed at

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6.)

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the 'Bombay Chronicle' Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.